EATHER — PARIS: Monday, foggy early, cloudy later. 10 LONDON: Monday, partly cloudy. Temps. 7-13 HANNEL: Slight. ROME: Monday, cloudy. Temps 7-15 RANKFURT: Monday, overcast. Temps. 3-8 (37-46). RK: Monday, fair. Temps. —4-3 (25-37).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,174 *R PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1980 Established 1887

Abu Dhabi 5 (Dh.), Algeria 4.00 Dinars, Austria 13 Sch., Bahrain 0.500 Din., Belgium 26 Fr., Canada C$1.00, Cyprus 300 Mils, Denmark 4.25 Dkr., Dubai 5.50 Dirh., Egypt 70 P., Eire 30 P., Finland 3.50 Fmk, France 3.50 F., Germany 1.80 DM, Greece 40 Dr., India 7.50 Rs., Kuwait 0.500 Dinars, Lebanon 3.50 L.L., Libya 70 Dirhams, Luxembourg 26 Fr., Malta 7 c., Morocco 3.50 Dirhams, Netherlands 2.50 Fl., Norway 4.00 Kr., Oman 0.500 Rials, Portugal 40 Esc., Qatar 5.00 Riyals, Saudi Arabia 5.00 Riyals, Spain 70 Ptas., Sweden 4.00 Kr., Switzerland 1.50 Fr., Syria 3.50 S., Tunisia 0.600 Dinars, Turkey 75 Kr., U.A.E. 5 Dirhams, U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 50 Cents, Yugoslavia 30 Din.

Gandhi Removes 9 State Governments; Power Bid Charged

DELHI, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Minister Indira Gandhi dismissed nine state governments in a move to consolidate her power today. The move prompted a charge from the leader of one of the states that it had taken "the first step toward dictatorship."

Gandhi dissolved the state governments under an article of the Constitution providing for dismissal of a state administration that cannot guarantee law and order that has lost the confidence of the people.

In a brief presidential communique dismissing nine state administrations that were placed under presidential rule, leaving only three of India's 22 state governments under full opposition control.

"The dissolution of the state assemblies is undemocratic, unconstitutional and is a first step toward dictatorship," said Punjab chief minister, Prakash Singh Badal, one of the nine chief ministers fired.

"Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarianism has started," Rajaram Patil, finance minister of the dismissed Maharashtra state government, said. "She will have to face its consequences as the people will not accept it."

Although Mrs. Gandhi was reelected last month with a landslide vote, only one of the 22 state governments was under her party's control, that of southern Andhra Pradesh.

With a two-thirds parliamentary majority and most state governments now under her control, Mrs. Gandhi has regained much of the power she had two and a half years ago without imposing emergency rule.

Since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power a month ago, many of the opposition-held states had resisted her policies. Most refused to implement a law passed in Parliament three weeks ago providing for the arrest without trial of alleged black marketeers and hoarders.

Opposition parties contended the measure violated democratic norms and was meant to harass political foes.

The three state governments still under full opposition control could not be dissolved by Mrs. Gandhi because they won the national elections in their own states.

The Cabinet spokesman cited worsening law and order in India's two most populous states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as justification for Mrs. Gandhi's move. Both states have been rocked by religious and caste riots.

Four of the dismissed governments — in Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat — had been ruled by the Janata Party, while those in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa had been held by the Lok Dal Party.

...eli Diplomats ...ive in Cairo to ...en Embassy

...RO, Feb. 17 (NYT) — A ... Israeli diplomats arrived in ...oday to open their country's ...bassy in the Arab world.

...r arrival was conspicuous ...for its lack of drama. It coin... ...with Egyptian criticism of Is... ...ettlement policy in the occu... ...rdan West Bank, which has ...cluded Egypt from develop... ...links with Israel ahead of ...le.

Israelis will formally mark ...plomatic presence tomorrow ...flag-raising ceremony at their ...ary new embassy in the sub... Dokki. Egypt's team of dip... ...is not leaving for Israel until ...sday, according to a Foreign ...ry official here.

...pt and Israel established nor... ...lations on Jan. 26, a day after ...raelis concluded their interim ...rawal from two-thirds of the Peninsula and 10 months after ...o countries concluded a peace ... They will formally exchange ...ssadors, Eliahu Ben-Elissar of ... and Saad Mortada of Egypt, ...b. 26.



Associated Press

...arie Moser-Proell of Austria acknowledges the cheers ...er victory yesterday in downhill skiing at the Winter ...ics. Carrying the winner are Hanni Wenzel of Liechten... (left) who finished second and Marie-Theres Nadig of ...rland, who was third. In other competition, Eric Heiden ...s second speed skating race. Details on Pages 13 and 15.

...S. Olympic Committee ...fuses Boycott Decision

By Kenneth Reich

...PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — After a two-hour meeting ...ite House counsel Lloyd ...eaders of the U.S. Olympic ...ee said yesterday that they ...firm against deciding on a ...of the Moscow Olympics ...id-April.

... Kane, USOC president, ... Mr. Cutler would like to ...USOC become the adminis... "lead cow" in its world... ...e for a boycott, but that so ...SOC was refusing.

...Kane, however, indicated ...Cutler was still trying to ...USOC to commit itself to ...the boycott at an early ... he said there might be a ...eting between the White ...unsel and the USOC to... ...re Mr. Cutler returns to ...ton.

...were signs that the meet... ...miles outside of Lake Placi... ...een tense.

...utler was extremely tight... ...terward, and a USOC offi... ...d that no immediate at... ...e made to interview Mr. ...he official said that Mr. ...s in an extremely tired and ...tate after the meeting.

...er, a few hours later, when ...e and USOC executive di... ...n Miller came to Interna... ...lympic Committee head... quarters to report on their talks to IOC president Lord Killanin, Mr. Kane appeared relaxed and made the "lead cow" comment.

He also said that the USOC officers had forcefully argued during the meeting with Mr. Cutler against prospective government plans to sponsor an alternative Olympic Games to Moscow.

The administration reportedly needs a USOC endorsement to convince other governments, particularly some in Western Europe, to put pressure on their Olympic committees to join the boycott.

Each national Olympic committee has until May 24 to respond to the Soviet invitation to participate in the games. The USOC leadership hopes that by that time, there may be a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the possibility of U.S. participation in the Olympics may improve.

Dominicans to Attend Games

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Feb. 17 (UPI) — The Dominican Olympic Committee voted unanimously yesterday to send a delegation to the Olympics, rejecting President Carter's call for a boycott because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, a spokesman said today.



United Press International

A wounded policeman is carried to an armored vehicle on Saturday during fighting between leftist militants and police in the Turkish port of Izmir. Three policemen were killed by sniper fire and five were wounded. Twelve other persons were reported to have been injured in the street clashes.

Izmir Quiet After Street Clashes

3 Turkish Police Killed Fighting Leftists

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 17 (AP) — Shootouts between security forces and leftist militants resulted in the deaths of three policemen yesterday in the slums of Izmir. But Turkey's third largest city was quiet today as riot police hunted their adversaries from house to house.

Bolstered by armored vehicles, police searched at least six neighborhoods for the extremists who have battled police intermittently for 10 days.

Police sources said that no incidents were reported overnight after the daylong battle between members of a 2,500-member police task force and armed gunmen presumed to belong to various leftist cells.

Questioning of hundreds of those detained was continuing in the basement of a soccer stadium and police headquarters.

An indefinite curfew imposed on the Gultepe district, where the policemen were killed by snipers, was lifted this morning. Residents of the shantytown, whose population is about 120,000, unfurled Turkish flags on rooftops as policemen removed barricades set up by extremists to prevent the advance of armored vehicles yesterday.

Gov. Nazmi Cengelci said that five policemen and 12 other persons were wounded yesterday. Three of the policemen were in serious condition today.

The governor vowed at a news conference that the security forces would go after the last militant "even though we may get further sacrifices."

Authorities canceled train service between Izmir and Turkey's inland, fearing sabotage, police said.

2,000 Americans

Some 2,000 Americans attached to a NATO base here were ordered to remain indoors, authorities said.

[In Istanbul, many shops remained closed yesterday in response to leftist threats but the city was relatively calm after a demonstration Friday night at Istanbul University in which two bystanders were killed and two policemen were wounded, The New York Times reported from Ankara.

[In Ankara, military patrols were increased yesterday and citizens were warned not to answer their doors unless they knew who was outside, The Times said.]

Combat squads trying to flush terrorists from their hideouts in six outlying areas of Izmir yesterday had come under gunfire that included automatic weapons, a police spokesman said. Bursts from rifles and machine guns swept the area. Thousands of shops remained closed in this city of 1.2 million, and the state radio appealed for blood donations.

Police sources reported that some 150 armed militants tried to raid a hospital where a wounded policeman was undergoing surgery but were repulsed by heavy arms fire and tear gas from security forces. Soldiers in trucks, aided by police helicopers, chased fleeing militants, the sources said.

Witnesses said they saw groups of militants digging trenches on a hill overlooking the city. A police spokesman said the trenches were traps for armored vehicles.

Police cars mounted with loudspeakers patrolled the city, ordering residents to stay home.

Rifles, pistols, explosive devices and banned leftist literature were found in houses searched by security forces, police said.

The intense battles followed days of sporadic fighting between police and the militants. One person had been killed and several others wounded by Friday.

The fighting was triggered by the police storming on Feb. 7 of the state-run Taris thread factory, on the outskirts of Izmir, that was occupied by leftist workers after about 11,000 employees were dismissed.

Izmir is not covered by martial law now in effect in 19 of Turkey's 67 provinces. Police sources have said that scores of leftist factions moved their headquarters from Istanbul to Izmir after Istanbul and other major urban centers came under military administration.

Rightist Councilman Slain in Basque Area

OYARZUN, Spain, Feb. 17 (UPI) — A taxi driver who served as a town councilman and gave support to the rightist Popular Alliance Party was found shot to death in his cab yesterday, an apparent victim of Basque guerrillas.

Ignacio Arocena Arbelaiz, 43, appeared to be the 26th victim of Basque violence so far this year. Police from Oyarzun, 20 miles from San Sebastian, found the cab on a country road during a search ordered after the victim's family reported him missing.

Tehran Approval Awaited

Waldheim Names 5 For U.S.-Iran Panel

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 17 — In a major step toward setting off the intricate machinery aimed at freeing the U.S. hostages in Tehran, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has completed the formation of a commission to look into Iran's grievances, a UN spokesman announced today.

The spokesman said the United States has accepted the members of the panel but Mr. Waldheim still was awaiting a reply from Iran.

Diplomatic sources said that the panel would include a Frenchman, an Algerian, a Sri Lankan, a Syrian and a Venezuelan, four of whom have backgrounds in law.

"The secretary-general has finalized the composition of the inquiry commission and communicated it to the parties. He is now awaiting the reply of the parties," the spokesman said. He said the United States had already forwarded its reply.

"It is positive. They have agreed," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr demanded on Iranian television last night that before the Americans can be released, Washington must admit that it had interfered in Iran, promise not to do so again, and recognize Iran's right to seek the shah's extradition from Panama.

And in an interview broadcast over Greek television, Mr. Bani-Sadr said the hostages would not be freed until the commission delivered its findings and the United States then acted. "Then we shall see," he said.

It appeared to be a harder line than Mr. Bani-Sadr had taken before, when he indicated the Americans might be released once the commission began its investigation.

President Carter, in remarks made public yesterday, said that although he regretted past misunderstandings between the U.S. and Iran, he did not think it a good idea "to resurrect an analysis of the last 35 years of Iran's history."

A spokesman for the president said today Mr. Bani-Sadr was aware of President Carter's remarks when he was interviewed on television. The spokesman added: "The conditions of President Bani-Sadr must

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Facing Rebellious Army

Russia Seen Stymied In Afghanistan War

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP) — Nearly two months after their intervention in Afghanistan, Soviet military forces are bogged down in growing conflict with rebellious Afghan Army units as well as increasingly well-armed guerrilla bands, according to official U.S. reports from the area.

As portrayed by the U.S. analysts, the Russians have had to contend with almost every kind of setback possible, political as well as military, in the initial phase of the Afghanistan venture. Yet the same officials expressed no doubt that in the end the Russians will prevail.

The Soviet high command, described by the U.S. sources as dissatisfied with the campaign to date, is said to have replaced some of its field commanders. Important Afghan leaders have also been removed, including the province chief, police chief and army division commander of troubled Jalalabad, situated between Kabul and the Pakistan border.

In view of the deepening struggle, which is estimated to have cost the Soviet military about 600 dead and 2,400 wounded in the past six weeks, the Russians must decide whether they will increase substantially their present force of 80,000 to 100,000 troops, the sources said. There is no sign at present of the kind of large-scale mobilization within Russia that would presage a major escalation, according to officials in Washington.

'Training Exercise'

Analysts with access to the full range of intelligence from around the world appear now to be discounting reports two weeks ago of unusual troop movements and mobilization in the Transcaucasian region of the Soviet Union near its border with Iran. These activities, which caused grave concern, are now described as a "field training exercise" on a normal schedule.

Given the growing difficulty of taming Afghanistan, it appears unlikely that the Russian expeditionary force poses much of a threat in the short run to either of Afghanistan's neighbors — Iran or Pakistan.

It also seems less likely than even a week ago that the Russians will be able to afford even a "cosmetic" withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan as a bid to reverse the tide of international concern about their action. Soviet officials have hinted at such a limited pullout in recent weeks.

Despite the dim prospects for a Soviet withdrawal of any kind, State Department sources said the United States has begun preliminary talks with several countries about setting up an international peacekeeping force to replace the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. President Carter mentioned such an idea in a news conference last week.

The Russian troubles, according

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Vance Going to Bonn to Patch Rifts

U.S. Afghan Policy Is Seen Unsettling European Allies

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Without really planning it that way, Western Europe's barely suppressed irritation and nervousness about President Carter's handling of the Afghanistan situation have gotten to the point where all the official cosmetics now look like rather ineffective blemish cream.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will be in Bonn on Tuesday to try to resolve the differences, but covering over the trail of peevishness, mistrust and small disasters leading up to the meeting will be hard. The bilateral U.S.-West German talks are all that remain of a planned meeting of Western foreign ministers that might have brought some coordination to the allies' response to the Soviet intervention. It fell apart when the French, feeling they were going to be pushed into a role where they would look like a U.S. subsidiary, backed out.

In Bonn and Paris — Margaret Thatcher's Britain is truly an island of loyalty to Mr. Carter — there were a half dozen versions of how the United States' lack of sensitivity to internal French politics led to the breakdown of the meeting.

More important, the failure of the conference showed, perhaps, that Washington had been too eager in drawing very anti-Soviet conclusions from the statements of pro-Atlantic solidarity that closed the meeting in Paris between President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt earlier this month. It appeared that far too little attention had been paid to a remark by the French leader 20 minutes after Mr. Schmidt went home, that France was not going to be drawn into bloc-to-bloc politics.

Carter's Approach

The French-West German connection seemed intent on exerting a moderating influence on what both capitals consider to be overreactive excesses in the Carter approach to Afghanistan. With his own small nuclear arsenal and an electorate that will not hold a little anti-Americanism against him, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can afford to behave more provocatively toward Washington. Mr. Schmidt, whose country borders the Soviet bloc and is dependent on U.S. military support, must weigh his criticism of Washington much more carefully.

With this in mind, Mr. Schmidt's remarks last week to a closed-door meeting with members of his Social Democratic Party were significant. The chancellor, who will have to defend his detente policy with the Soviet Union to stay in office this fall, complained to the group that the United States had failed to consult with its allies in developing a response to Afghanistan, that its policy was geared in part to U.S. do-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Afghans Cling to Belief in Final Victory

AP correspondent Marcus Eliason spent a month in Afghanistan covering the Soviet intervention and reporting under heavy censorship restrictions. After leaving Kabul, he filed a two-part assessment of the situation. This is Part 1.

By Marcus Eliason

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — Spring will come to this unruly land and the snows will melt, and then the battle will begin. Islam's holy warriors will come down from the mountains and drive the Soviet infidels out of Afghanistan. Or so goes Afghan prophecy.

It is a prophecy uttered again and again since the Soviet Army rolled in. It comes from a carpet merchant sipping tea beside his woodburning stove, from a cab driver trapped in a traffic jam, from a Kabul university student hunched over a Chekhov text, from an innkeeper in the Hindu Kush Mountains and a souvenir vendor near the Soviet-Afghan border.

It is a prophecy that the Afghan people, after centuries of living in a tiny wedge between hostile powers, like to gild with *memories of their forefathers* driving out the British raj.

The word Afghanistan is supposed to mean "land of the unruly," and the Afghan rebels hope the populace will live up to this reputation by translating its anti-Soviet feelings into a spring uprising.

The Soviet convoys that began arriving the week before Christmas were harassed by these rebels with their World War I weapons. Before that, in their campaign against the Marxist government in Kabul, the insurgents had taken over vast stretches of the country, closed key roads and occupied the most favored tourist areas of this mountainous land.

Still, it is hard to believe that these underequipped, disunited country gunmen, some of whom were mere brigands before they were given a cause, will prove a *match* for Soviet might.

Western diplomats in this capital of 500,000 see little likelihood of a speedy Soviet departure. The average Afghan need only look out his window to know that his fur-capped Soviet guests are here to stay for a long time.

Almost every day a fresh convoy of armored cars and supply-laden trucks crosses the Amu Darya River from the Soviet Union. New troops arrive regularly aboard large Antonov transport planes and are driven through Kabul in lines of trucks that tangle up with civilian cars going to and from the airport.

Some Afghans hope the Russians will become mired in a debilitating Vietnam-type struggle against the rugged terrain and fabled savagery of the Afghan fighter.

The Soviet force has the hardware to fight an insurgency — high-speed, rocket-carrying helicopters, agile armored troop carriers to go after guerrillas in the mountains, ample snow removal equipment and mobile bridges to keep roads open.

"There is a lot of romantic talk going around about how the Soviets should have learned from the British experience in Afghanistan that this country cannot be occupied by foreigners," a diplomat here said. "That was perhaps so when it was rifle against rifle. But anyone who thinks it can be repeated against the Red Army is crazy."

3,000 Casualties

Some analysts estimate that the Soviet force has suffered 3,000 casualties in Afghanistan, but morale seems high.

One Soviet soldier on guard duty at the strategic Salang Pass through the Hindu Kush Mountains told a journalist that he was merely doing his "Soviet duty." "You must understand that this is not an interference," he said. "We are here to help."

Speculation on the real reasons for the Soviet intervention produces heated debate around the Kabul diplomatic cocktail circuit.

One scenario attributes a grand design to Moscow: Afghanistan is a first step toward taking over the Gulf with its oil fields and warm water ports, and doing away with pro-Western Pakistan.

Another theory says the Russians are here because of a chain of Soviet miscalculations. The Kremlin, it is argued, was perfectly happy with the neutral but friendly government of Sadar Mohammed Daud, and did not need the bloody Marxist coup in April, 1978, that put leftist publisher Nur Mohammed Taraki in power. That coup supposedly was the work of a meddlesome Soviet ambassador in Kabul, not carefully conceived Politburo policy, the theory goes.

Where the pragmatic Daud knew exactly how fast he could

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Associated Press

By night Afghan rebels continue their resistance against the Russians and the Kabul government. In a village near Herat, several pin a portrait of a rebel leader on a wall.

Doctors Report No Improvement In Tito's Health

BELGRADE, Feb. 17 (AP) — Doctors said there was no improvement today in the condition of President Tito. The 87-year-old leader is hospitalized in critical condition with heart and kidney problems, and his chances of recovery are regarded as slim.

According to a report issued by the eight doctors treating him, Marshal Tito spent a peaceful night, and Tanjug, the official news agency, reported that two more of Yugoslavia's top politicians visited him and expressed their "best wishes for recovery."

A source said one of the two visitors to the marshal's room placed his hand on the ailing leader's arm, and Marshal Tito asked him: "What's new in the world?" "Everything is peaceful," the visitor replied.

It was not immediately clear whether Slovenian President Viktor Abvelj or Slovenian Communist Party chief France Popit, Marshal Tito's latest visitors, had the conversation with him. Four other Communist Party and government officials were reported to have visited him yesterday.

Doctors have been treating, apparently with little success, the heart and kidney problems that developed after Marshal Tito's left leg was amputated Jan. 20. The latest medical bulletin said: "The general state of health of the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is without change. Comrade president spent the night peacefully. Intensive measures of treatment are being continued."

News Analysis

Soviet Fears for Security Seen Behind Intervention

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Seen from outside, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan appears to many like aggressive expansionism that can be contained only by equally aggressive retaliation by the West.

But seen from the inside, the Soviet motivation seems more like militant defensiveness caused by the historic Russian fear of encirclement by hostile forces.

The two perceptions are, perhaps, two sides of one coin. Understanding the reasons the Russians give for their decision to send tens of thousands of troops into Afghanistan in December may not make the decision easier to accept. But it may help in evaluating the effect of possible Western countermeasures, like a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, on future Soviet behavior.

A senior Western diplomat in Moscow noted that in a recent meeting, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko seemed almost obsessed by a threat to Soviet security from the United States and China.

The Soviet press claims that both the United States and China are training and arming Afghan rebels from secret bases in China and Pakistan. But Mr. Gromyko talked, the diplomat said, as though the Soviet Union was a tiny defenseless land caught between China and the United States.

It is always hard to be sure that what Soviet officials say about their motivations is what they really think and not just propaganda. But in conversations with authorities in Moscow, it is the old Soviet fears of insecurity that come up to explain the drive into Afghanistan.

"We could not accept the loss of a friendly regime in a strategic position on our southern flank," the message goes.

In December, the Russians say, with Iran in turmoil, with the possibility of U.S. action in the Gulf area in response to the seizure of the embassy in Tehran, with Afghan rebels on the verge of overthrowing the Marxist regime in Kabul, they had to move to protect the strategic integrity of their southern borders.

The Soviet Union also points out that last year the strategic threat in two other areas increased: The United States was "delaying" ratification of the strategic arms treaty and forging a kind of military alliance with China. Despite warnings from Moscow, Washington also got the NATO allies to agree in December to deploy 572 nuclear missiles in Western Europe, destroying the balance favoring Moscow in that area.

Mikhail Suslov, the 77-year-old ideologist on the Politburo who is believed to have played a key role in the decision to go into Afghanistan, explained it this way the other day at the Polish Communist Party Congress in Warsaw:

"The aggression of China against Vietnam; the NATO decision aimed at a new round in the arms race; the positioning of powerful American armed forces around Iran; the training and infiltration of armed rebel groups into democratic Afghanistan, forcing the government of that country to ask the Soviet Union for help — all these are not isolated occurrences but links of one chain."

Mr. Suslov went on: "As the Peking hegemonists threatened to 'punish' Vietnam, so the United States has now begun to talk of 'punishing' Iran and, more recently, even the Soviet Union."

But the days when unmatched U.S. power could impose Washington's will abroad are over, he said.

Obsession with security is a fact of life in the Soviet Union, where even in the missile age tourists are forbidden to take pictures of railroad stations. On a more profound level, the 70-year-olds who rule the country have childhood memories of attempts by the United States, Britain and other "imperialist" powers after the Bolshevik Revolution to help counterrevolutionaries fight the Communists.

Mr. Suslov was 31 years old before the United States consented, in 1933, to recognize the Soviet government.

Even now, nearly 63 years after the revolution, the Soviet Union puts high value on signs that the rest of the world respects it as a legitimate world power. Because of this, the leadership agreed to hold the Summer Olympics in Moscow this year, despite security problems posed by the presence of 300,000 foreigners.

Boycotting the Olympics, as the United States is trying to get its European allies to do, would only increase the Soviet sense of isolation and their preoccupation with security, some diplomats feel.

Western analysts here note that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has already been counterproductive in the Islamic world, which the Russians long regarded as their natural ally because of Moscow's support of the Arab position on the Palestinians and other disputes.

Meeting in Pakistan last month, 36 Moslem countries condemned the Soviet intervention, a move Moscow denounced as a U.S.-inspired provocation.

On Feb. 4, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini pledged "unconditional support" for the Afghan rebels, despite Soviet support for Iran in the United Nations Security Council the month before.

Pakistan has been driven into the arms of the United States and China, and Mr. Gromyko has returned to Moscow from a visit to India, apparently having failed to get full approval of Soviet policy in Afghanistan from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, long a Soviet ally.

There are signs that Moscow is having trouble getting backing from all its allies in the Communist bloc.

Some diplomats fear that growing with Moscow's feeling of being isolated is the kind of dangerous preoccupation with security that brings an aggressive tone to Soviet foreign policy and a repressive edge to internal controls.



Christian villagers in Northern Lebanon flee fighting between Syrians and Christians.

But Tightening Security at Same Time

Syria Is Pressing Ahead Toward Mild Liberalization

By William Branigin

DAMASCUS (WP) — Determined to prevent extremist opposition violence from spreading to a largely disaffected Syrian society, the government of President Hafez al-Assad is pressing ahead with a mild political and economic liberalization while it also tries to tighten internal security.

The continuing political violence, which the government attributes to Moslem religious fanatics, has prompted comparisons with the unrest that eventually toppled the shah of Iran a year ago. Civil disturbances between rival religious groups have also raised fears that Syria could become afflicted with the kind of strife that has plagued neighboring Lebanon for the last five years.

Although the violence and unrest are serious problems, however, both Syrian and foreign political observers here generally agree that the opposition poses no immediate danger of bringing down the government.

Ruling Ba'ath Party

Mr. Assad remains firmly in control of the military, and his armed opponents so far show no sign of being able to incite any mass uprising against the regime. The greater danger, observers believe, is that failure to halt the extremists' campaign of assassinations and political terrorism could eventually force the army or the ruling Ba'ath Party to stage a takeover.

To head off that possibility — however remote — and to stem the growing popular disaffection, Mr. Assad last month installed a number of new faces in his government, ordered the release of more than 100 liberal and leftist political prisoners, gave substantial pay increases to employees of Syria's large public sector and instituted new measures to root out official corruption, curb inflation and improve government efficiency.

The new anti-corruption drive was greeted with skepticism by observers who recalled the failure of a similar effort two years ago.

Moreover, there has been no move to address a grievance that increasingly preoccupies many Syrians: The domination of the country by the minority Alawite Moslem religious sect, a clannish group whose most prominent member is Mr. Assad himself.

Alawites' Predominance

While the government readily acknowledges its economic problems and pledges to act against corruption, it is reluctant to admit the existence of political grievances in general and resentment of the Alawites' predominance in particular.

The Alawites, who make up an estimated 8 percent of the population, formerly were considered the servant class of Syrian society. But as poor Alawites increasingly joined the army and rose through its ranks over the years, they acquired the means to turn the tables on the Sunni Moslem majority. When Mr. Assad, then defense minister and air force commander, staged a bloodless takeover in 1970, he installed fellow Alawites in key positions of power.

Among the most feared and hated is his younger brother, Rifaat Assad, who commands the Syrian special forces known as the Defense Brigades.

Asked in an interview last week about popular resentment of domination by Alawites and the military, Information Minister Ahmed Iskandar Ahmed, himself an Alawite who retained his post in the recent government reshuffle, asserted that the problem had been fostered by the Western press to "distort the reputation of Syria."

Other key Assad loyalists who retained their posts included Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas and Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam. Gen. Ali Haidar, an Alawite close to Mr. Assad, also kept his position as a top division commander.

Replaced in last month's reshuffle were 14 high officials, including the premier and the house speaker. The new 37-member Cabinet includes 23 members who had not previously held ministerial positions.

Official Malfeasance

Although there was no explanation for the changes, observers generally attributed them to complaints about official malfeasance and inefficiency. Most of the new Cabinet members are technocrats who were apparently chosen to reform their ministries and improve the government's image. The new premier, Abdel-Raouf Kasm, holds a doctorate in architecture from the University of Geneva and has a reputation for honesty.

The formation of the new Cabinet followed a two-week Ba'ath Party congress, which debated the country's problems with remarkable candor, diplomats said. The congress elected a new 21-member Ba'ath Party politburo under Mr. Assad and, for the first time, introduced a 75-member party central committee and a five-man Inspection and Control Commission. The latter is charged with policing the government and the party to prevent influence-peddling and bribery.

The new government has privately shown some receptiveness to complaints by liberal dissidents. But at the same time that authorities have been trying to placate liberal Syrians, however, security forces were cracking down on Moslem extremists.

Hundreds of suspected members of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, said to be the most active armed opposition group, reportedly have been arrested in recent weeks, and there have been unconfirmed reports that a number of them were killed in prison.

While the government has blamed the Moslem Brotherhood for almost all terrorist actions in the country — including the massacre last June of approximately 70 Alawite military cadets, the murder of three Soviet advisers in recent weeks and the assassination on Feb. 2 of a pro-government Moslem preacher — the group's actual strength, its capabilities and the extent of its popular support are far from clear.

According to Syrian and foreign sources, authorities tend to use the name Moslem Brotherhood as a catchall phrase for any anti-government guerrillas, some of whom might belong to other groups including Communist or disaffected Ba'athist organizations.

Waldheim Appoints 5 To U.S.-Iranian Panel

(Continued from Page 1)

be fulfilled." He said in the interview that "the unsolved return of the shah from Panama" remains "one of the U.S. obligations."

In Washington, State Department press officer David Nall, said he had no comment on Mr. Bani-Sadr's remarks. "We are staying with the policy of not commenting on the situation in Iran until further notice," he said.

Diplomatic sources said that the panel is expected to include:

● Louis-Edmond Pettiti, 64, of France, a judge of the European Court of Human Rights. He is a former president of French bar and longtime champion of human rights. He brought a legal group to Iran to observe trials of shah's opponents and investigated cases of torture by shah's security forces. He was one of three laureates of UNESCO's 1979 awards for defenders of human rights.

● Mohammed Bedjaoui, 51, Algerian ambassador to the United Nations. He holds a French doctorate in law, was Algerian minister of justice from 1964 to 1970, and has been a member of the UN Commission on International Rights since 1965.

● Andres Aguilar Mawdsley, a veteran Venezuelan diplomat and jurist. Mr. Aguilar, 56, represented Venezuela at the United Nations from 1969 to 1972, and was ambassador to Washington from 1972 to 1974. A legal scholar and former Venezuelan minister of justice, he has been chairman since 1976 of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

● Adib Daoudy, a career diplomat who for the last six years has been a political adviser to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

● Harry Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, a lawyer and noted expert in international law. He is the brother of President Junius Richard Jayewardene of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Jayewardene apparently was chosen after Mr. Waldheim learned that Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, Bangladesh's first president, is not well enough to make the trip to New York, UN sources said.

It had been reported that former Swedish Premier Olof Palme and former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride had been considered also be named to the commission. But Mr. Palme and Mr. MacBride were said to have been dropped because of either U.S. or Iranian objections.

Complex Negotiations

Bernard D. Nossiter of The New York Times reported that according to sources familiar with the complex negotiations, Mr. Bani-Sadr has made clear in several conversations with Mr. Waldheim that he is determined to persuade and not force the militants holding the U.S. Embassy to give up peacefully. Washington is said to have endorsed this tactic without reservation.

But as the militants say they will act only on orders from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Mr. Bani-Sadr presumably requires an appeal from the ayatollah for the captors to surrender. The ayatollah, in turn, has set as at least one condition for his appeal — the public announcement of the commission of inquiry.

With the ayatollah behind him, the projected scenario goes, Mr. Bani-Sadr can then appear before the militants, tell them they have served Iran and its revolution well and achieved their objective, an examination of Iran's grievances against the deposed shah and the United States.

Not until the militants yield the embassy compound will Mr. Bani-Sadr be able to commit himself on the timing of the hostages' release, on which Washington insists. The United States has offered a flexible formula on this point but insists on an unambiguous pledge. According to officials, Washington has said that Mr. Bani-Sadr must deliver the pledge before the inquiry panel begins "effective work," Mr. Nossiter reported.

For several weeks, Mr. Waldheim has insisted that the panel should carry out an inquiry and not act as a tribunal, rendering judgments.

Moslem Brotherhood Leader

BEIRUT, Feb. 17 (UPI) — The exiled head of the illegal Moslem Brotherhood in Syria, in an interview published here today, denied that the organization was responsible for political terrorism in Syria and called for the overthrow of all existing regimes in the Arab world.

The weekly An-Nahar Arab Report and another journal, Memo, quoted Issam Al-Attar as saying the Brotherhood did not have "anything to do with what is going on in Syria."

In the interview, which was conducted in Aachen, West Germany, where he is a director of an Islamic center, Mr. Attar avoided questions as to the size and extent of the Brotherhood in Syria. He said, however: "We do not believe in military coups."

The Moslem Brotherhood is a revivalist movement formed by an Egyptian theology student in the 1920s; today it leads a more or less clandestine existence in the Arab world.

W. Germans Said To Seek Sales of Arms to Arabs

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP) — Businessmen in West Germany are attempting to sell arms and military vehicles to Arab countries, despite the West German government's ban on such sales, the weekly Observer reported today.

The newspaper named a number of companies allegedly involved in the trade and said that the potential customers were Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

The independent Observer said that it had in its possession documents showing that West German businessmen use undercover contacts and small intermediary firms to reach Arab clients.

Among the deals planned, the newspaper reported, are Leopard battle tanks and tank and artillery fire-control systems to Saudi Arabia, ultra-centrifuges to Libya that could be used in making nuclear weapons, army trucks to Syria, and military vehicles to Iraq.

Fighting Reported in North Lebanon

Sarkis Issues Appeal for Reconciliation

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT, Feb. 17 — President Elias Sarkis made an emotional appeal yesterday for national reconciliation, and fighting between Christian militias and Syrian peacekeeping troops north of the capital was reported to have broken out again today after at least 18 Syrian troops were killed yesterday. Three government ministers threatened to resign if the fighting did not end.

The state-run Beirut radio said that today's fighting in north Lebanon was among Christians and gave no further details. But the Phalangist radio, media of the right-wing Phalange Party, said former president Suleiman Franjieh's militias and their Syrian allies resumed their shelling of the town of Knat, 14 miles (about 22 kilometer) north of the coastal city of Batroun. The radio said earlier that Knat was "totally destroyed by Syrian artillery." This could not be confirmed.

This evening Phalangist radio said that a cease-fire had been declared. State-run Beirut radio reported that fighting stopped as night fell. It said that the Syrians had ended their combing operation round the village and had detained a number of armed men.

Earlier today, the radio said that the shelling was aimed at the Phalangist positions in the town, which were reinforced with heavy artillery. All roads leading to the northern provinces of Besharre and Batroun have been cut, the radio said, and the villagers continued moving to safer areas.

Yesterday, fighting raged for the fifth straight day around the town of Knat, where Syrian troops mounted a house-to-house search for militiamen of the Christian Phalange Party, witnesses reported.

A militia spokesman for the Phalange said that 50 Syrians were killed and an unspecified number were wounded during the artillery duels and street fighting in Knat, a town of about 1,500 persons, and that 10 Phalangists were killed and 15 wounded. However, a Lebanese army source put the Syrian losses at 18 killed, three tanks destroyed and two armored personnel carriers destroyed.

Yesterday, Mr. Sarkis said after a 2½-hour Cabinet meeting: "I appeal to the entire nation to respond to this call for national reconciliation as we go through a most critical stage in our history."

"We have faced disillusion and collisions, and I urge the nation to make these an impetus for an energetic and optimistic search for peace rather than succumb to pessimism and laziness."

Mr. Sarkis reportedly wants a national detente before sending his restructured army to replace Syrian troops in Beirut. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad announced two weeks ago that he was withdrawing his forces from the city, but set no date.

Public Works Minister Butros Harb, Justice Minister Youssef Jibran and Communications Minister Michael El-Murr threatened to resign unless the fighting in the north ended.

The fighting in Knat broke out Tuesday between the Phalangists and the Syrian-backed forces of former President Suleiman Franjieh, who has been trying for 18 months to dislodge his rivals from craggy mountain hideouts near his Zgharta enclave, 65 miles north of Beirut.

Most of Knat's residents and an estimated 3,000 villagers from nearby Biet Sheheta, Dama, Nicha and Kfour Araby fled to the Byblos region, 40 miles north of Beirut.

Aeroflot Shifts U.S. Landings To Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Aeroflot flights from Moscow to the United States will land routinely in Washington from now on, a State Department spokesman said today.

Spokesman David Nall said the two flights of the Soviet airline allowed each week will come to Dulles International Airport near Washington, rather than trying to land at New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport where ground crews have refused to service the Russian planes because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The spokesman said the agreement emerged after U.S. and Soviet officials met last Monday following a flare-up over an Aeroflot flight that arrived at Kennedy airport last Sunday.

The flight carried 145 passengers, including 122 said to be Soviet athletes bound for the Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, N.Y. After spending nearly two hours on the ground at New York, the Ilyushin-62 jet left for Washington.

Ground crews of Pan American World Airways at Kennedy walked out Jan. 18 when an Aeroflot jet carrying Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin arrived. Soon afterward, Pan Am invoked a contract clause allowing it to suspend handling of Aeroflot service.

Russia Gets Bogged Down In Afghanistan, U.S. Feels

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Washington analysts, include:

● A crumbling and rebellious Afghan Army, which has diminished from about 70,000 men before the Soviet intervention to an estimated 40,000 or less today. Far from the partner the Russians hoped for, the disintegrating Afghan military is seen here as an increasingly difficult Soviet foe.

● Increasingly active guerrilla forces, mostly tribal in nature, which are said to have received small arms and even heavy weapons from defecting Afghan regulars.

Official spokesmen at the White House, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency refused to comment on a Washington Post report (IHT, Feb. 16-17) that the United States has been covertly supplying Soviet-made small arms and anti-tank weapons to the Afghanistan insurgents since the Soviet intervention. But there was every indication that, from whatever the source, the guerrillas are increasingly well armed.

● On the political scene, the continuing ineffectiveness of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, who was installed after the previous Communist leader, Hafizollah Amin, was killed.

U.S. analysts said information from the field has substantiated press reports of a shootout involving some of the Afghan political leadership at the People's Palace in Kabul early this month.

Fighting Reported

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — Afghan guerrillas today reported constant night fighting between their forces and government troops around the eastern city of Jalalabad.

One group of insurgents, Hezbe-Islami, said its men had killed 50 Afghan soldiers and wounded 30 in a major raid on the city Friday night. It said Soviet troops had been involved.

Guerrilla spokesmen with offices in Peshawar, 25 miles from the border with Afghanistan, said heavy fighting was also taking place between rebels and government forces in the northeastern provinces of Badahsan and Takar, which border the Soviet Union.

In other developments:

● In Cairo, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said today that two battalions of Southern Yemeni troops had been airlifted to Kabul to fight alongside Soviet forces.

● President Carter's call for a neutral government in Afghanistan and an Islamic peacekeeping force there was calculated primarily as a counter to an expected Soviet "peace offensive," administration officials said yesterday. The proposal was presented not so much as a plan that administration foreign policy advisers seriously believe the Russians will accept, but rather as a further test of their intentions.

● A Soviet general, assigned to protect former President Amin, committed suicide when recalled to Moscow over a security breach in which his charge was killed, the London Observer reported today. The independent weekly said Lt. Gen. Victor Paputin was blamed for the Afghan leader's death and shot himself on arrival at Moscow's Sheremyetevo Airport. Previous Western reports had said Gen. Paputin died in Afghanistan.

The Moscow-datelined story contradicted earlier reports that Mr. Amin was executed in the Soviet-engineered coup in Afghanistan Dec. 27. Instead, the Observer said, he was "killed by mistake, according to a new account from informed Russian sources in Moscow." Some Soviet troops went to Mr. Amin's palace on Dec. 27, fighting broke out and the president was killed, but not at Soviet hands, the Observer said.

U.S. Policy Upsets Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

domestic politics, and there had certain unpredictable aspects.

Now, with the Vance visit and the trip to Washington by Mr. Schmidt on March 5, West Germany, as the United States' most important military and economic ally, will have a chance at the missing consultations. At the same time, the United States will be using the occasions to encourage Bonn and through it, Western Europe in general, to become more active and less exclusively verbal in protesting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Schmidt government, reasoning from the point of view that it can less well afford damage to detente than the United States, will be emphasizing the necessity of keeping doors to Moscow open and providing the Soviet Union with means for ending the tension over Afghanistan without an impossible loss of face.

Rigid Position

Members of the government, although not Schmidt, who has remained silent, have said West Germany could hardly go to Moscow if the United States stays away from the Olympics. But there is no ideological support for a boycott, and considerable irritation that Mr. Carter appeared to have boxed the allies into an unnecessarily rigid position by setting a Feb. 20 deadline for a decision on whether to participate in the Summer Games.

Although the personal difficulties that have marked the Carter-Schmidt relationship are being kept quiet, members of the chancellor's entourage have been unable to hide their distaste for Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, who is thought in Bonn to unnecessarily provoke the Russians. When asked what he thought of a newspaper picture of Mr. Brzezinski examining a rifle at the Afghan-Pakistani border, an aide to the chancellor rolled his eyes back and clapped his hand over his mouth.

This concern within Mr. Schmidt's party about the U.S. approach was made obvious through a statement by Egon Bahr, the Social Democrats' national manager. He said last week that he was worried about the danger of the United States taking "measures that would be difficult to reverse."

Such a public show of difference between the European allies and the United States obviously encourages the Soviet Union, which has attempted to divide the West further by confronting Europeans with a choice of detente or solidarity with the United States. In response to this effort, the West German government has told Moscow that it would be dangerously deluded to think that it could separate the allies.

Mr. Vance's mission in part seems aimed at making this contention a bit more credible.

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eport Says FBI Knew Informer as Committing Racial Violence

By Howell Raines

NGHAM, Ala., Feb. 17 — FBI agents knew about parently covered up Gary r.'s involvement in violent n blacks, civil rights activ- journalists while he was the chief paid informer inside Klux Klan, according to a Department report.

department investigators no conclusive evidence to allegations that Mr. Rowe involved in a series of ra- mgs while on the FBI pay- n 1960 to 1965, according to ort, which was obtained in ham by The New York

investigation showed that we was a leader in the Klan of the Freedom Riders in the incident that ushered in ears of violent racial con- on in Birmingham.

eport also criticizes the FBI ng to protect the Freedom after the bureau director, J. Hoover, was informed in ad- of the ambush and informed r. Rowe, armed with a lead- d baseball bat, would lead he Klan attack squads.

Church Bombing

Justice Department inquiry in 1978 after The Times re- that the Birmingham police ed Mr. Rowe in a 1963 bombing that killed four irls and that he had told the a authorities he had killed a an in 1963 and the FBI had it up.

in Bell, the attorney general , also ordered investigators rmine if Mr. Rowe was in- in the murder of Viola Liuz- which he was indicted when abama authorities reopened quiry into the 1965 shooting the civil rights marcher.

four lawyers assigned by Mr. the Rowe case submitted eport seven months ago. But tice Department refused to it for a variety of reasons department official said in- confidentiality, a change in ys general and concern prejudicing any trial involv- Rowe.

delay led to speculation, in- some from department s, that the report was with-



Gary Rowe Jr.

held because the Senate Judiciary Committee is drafting a new charter for the FBI. The department was said to fear that revelations of illegal conduct by Mr. Rowe could lead Congress to impose stricter rules on the use of paid informers.

The lawyers found that the bureau had no clear guidelines in the 1960s prohibiting violence by informers, but, noting that such rules were imposed in 1975, it made no new recommendations. In their report, they drew no absolute conclusions as to Mr. Rowe's possible involvement in racial killings.

Told Agent of Slaying

The report asserts that the investigators found no evidence to support Mr. Rowe's contention that he shot a black man in self-defense in a 1963 race riot in Birmingham. However, the report confirms that as early as 1965 Mr. Rowe had told one of his "handlers," or FBI control agents, that such a death took place, and it confirms that the FBI did not investigate the matter.

Similarly, the investigators "discovered no evidence from FBI files linking Mr. Rowe to the church bombing or suggesting that the FBI ever considered him a suspect." But some of the discoveries raise questions about the "no evidence" finding and the bureau's behavior.

For example, it was found that the FBI did not investigate a report from a Klan source that Mr. Rowe had veto power over all violence planned by the Klan's Eastview 13 Klavern in 1963, the year that members and associates of the klavern allegedly bombed the 16th Street Baptist Church. The report makes no mention of the fact that Mr. Rowe twice failed polygraph, or so-called lie detector, tests in which he *denied a role in the bombing.*

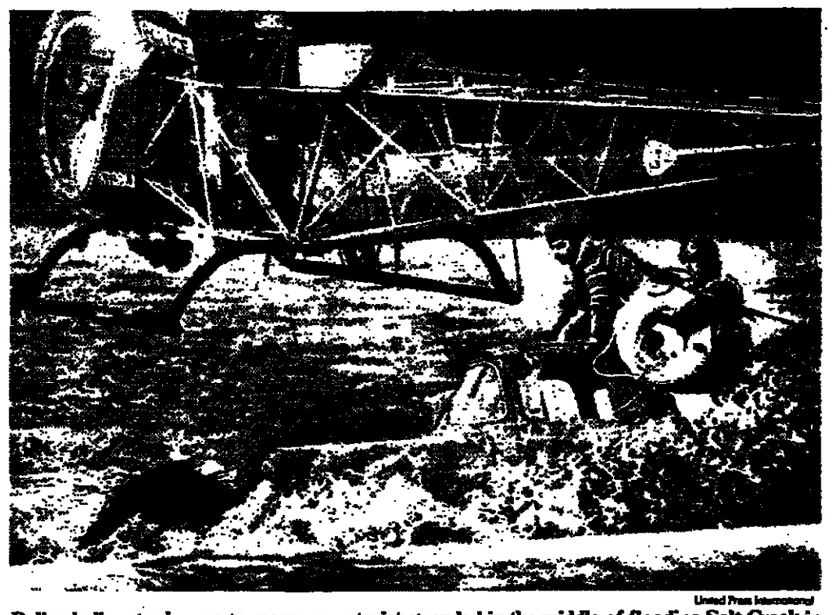
In the Liuzzo slaying, the report cautiously asserts that the bureau and the Justice Department never suspected that Mr. Rowe fired the fatal bullet when the Detroit woman died in gunfire directed from a car carrying Mr. Rowe and three fellow Klansmen. Mr. Rowe was the government's key witness in the trials that sent his companions to prison. The convicted Klansmen have since testified that Mr. Rowe fired the fatal shot, and Mr. Rowe failed a polygraph test to which he submitted voluntarily on an ABC News television program.

Mr. Rowe, who lives in Savannah, Ga., under a new identity provided by the Justice Department, is fighting extradition to Alabama for trial on a first-degree murder charge in the Liuzzo killing. Mrs. Liuzzo's children are suing the government on the allegation that the bureau, by allowing its informer to participate in criminal conduct, contributed to their mother's death.

The report cited "jarring discrepancies" in Mr. Rowe's accounts of Mrs. Liuzzo's death, but it stated no conclusion because of the impending murder trial.

It is more conclusive as to Mr. Rowe's involvement in nonfatal Klan attacks. In general, the inquiry results support Mr. Rowe's contention that FBI agents initially warned him not to become involved in violence but later ignored or accepted his participation in Klan "missionary work" as essential to maintaining his cover. Field agents apparently covered up Mr. Rowe's violence, the report concludes, by failing to report it to their superiors and by disregarding indications of illegal conduct.

While unable to measure "the true extent" of Mr. Rowe's violence, the investigators documented six occasions when FBI agents had clear reports of his assaults.



United Press International

Police helicopter hovers to rescue a motorist stranded in the middle of flooding Salt Creek in Riverside, Calif., Saturday. An officer helps Charles Acosta climb to the roof of pickup.

Storms, Flash Floods Hit 3 U.S. Western States

PHOENIX, Feb. 17 (AP) — Thousands of Phoenix residents fled their homes yesterday as surging waters washed out roads and bridges in Arizona, California and Utah.

Authorities ordered the evacuation of 11,000 persons along the normally dry river beds running through Phoenix. New rains moved into Arizona last night, but Gov. Bruce Babbitt said the worst appeared over. He said the volume of water being released into the Salt River had dropped.

Two persons drowned in Arizona and a woman died on a rain-slicked California highway during two days of flash floods. In Illinois, where a snowstorm moved in Friday night, police blamed slippery roads for a traffic collision that killed four.

Meanwhile, a series of Pacific storms soaked southern California for a fourth day yesterday after swamping roads, dumping mud and rocks into hillside homes, and washing away automobiles.

In San Bernardino, residents in a 3½-square-mile area were evacuated when muddy waters began cascading over the top of Harrison Dam. The flooding also hit portions of nearby Riverside.

Winds clocked at 60 mph swept through the Napa Valley in northern California, knocking down power lines and toppling trees. Heavy rains caused mud slides that forced the temporary closing of a 26-mile stretch of highway between Los Gatos and Santa Cruz.

Nader Study Assails 'Veto' Powers of Business Lobbies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UPI) — The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable are able to exercise a sort of veto power over Congress through outright power and subtle influence, a study by Ralph Nader's lobbyists charged yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce has 80,000 members, 1,200 employees and a budget of $30 million while the Roundtable is composed of chief executive officers of 192 companies with $1.2 trillion in assets.

"Both share a corporate catechism that uncritically regards big business as good and regulation for consumer protection as bad," the two-year study said.

The report listed members of the Roundtable, something it said has not been done before. Together, it said, they control collective gross revenues equal to one-half the country's Gross National Product and represent 27 of the top 30 Fortune 500 companies.

It alleged that 52 percent of the companies represented have been charged with regulatory law violations during the past seven years.

The Roundtable has successfully infiltrated the top levels of the Carter administration, the study said, so that "many of Carter's top advisers are predisposed to sympathy" for its point of view — "an attitude the Roundtable prefers to blatant pressure tactics."

The report said the administration has sought Roundtable support for certain pieces of legislation and added that compromise has become an increasingly important part of the business group's legislative strategy.

"On controversial issues such as labor law reform, a consumer advocacy agency, antitrust or class action reform, or stricter penalties for corporate crime, big business lobbies can exercise a sort of veto over Congress," concluded the study, written by Mark Green, head of Nader's Congress Watch, and Andrew Buchsbaum, information director for "Big Business Day."

The report said that the Chamber of Commerce, through its computer facilities, can unleash a flood of mail on Congress. During the recent debate over the Federal Trade Commission, it said, the group was able to elicit more than 200,000 letters to Congress on one issue alone.

Jeff Joseph, a lobbyist for the chamber, said, if anything, the report disproves its thesis that the chamber operates secretly. Mr. Joseph said his group spent 50 to 100 hours talking with the authors of the Nader study and showing how it operates as a grass-roots lobby.

2 Die in Iran Crash

TEHRAN, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — A helicopter crashed yesterday while ferrying aid to flood victims in southwestern Iran, killing at least two of the five persons on board. Two more were missing after the crash near Ahwaz, capital of the oil-procuding province of Khuzistan.

During 1970 Senate Campaign

Bush Denies He Received $6,000 Cash From Nixons

By David S. Broder

MILFORD, N.H., Feb. 17 (WP) — Republican presidential candidate George Bush said tonight that he had "no recollection" of having received a $6,000 cash gift from Richard and Pat Nixon in his 1970 Texas Senate campaign and "thus I know it's not true."

Mr. Bush strengthened his denial included in yesterday's Washington Post report that former Nixon aide Jack Gleason described such a contribution to the Watergate special prosecutor in 1974.

The Post article said that Mr. Gleason had given testimony on the matter to investigators who were looking into the Townhouse Operation, which he ran as a device for channeling campaign funds to Nixon-backed Senate candidates in 1970.

Previous reports had centered on $106,000 in funds given to the Bush campaign, but this was the first allegation that Mr. Bush had received cash personally.

"That fellow says he gave me $6,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Nixon. I'd remember that, and I have no recollection of it, and thus I know it's not true," Mr. Bush said at a news conference here on his return from a campaign swing to Puerto Rico.

Mr. Bush said he was "absolutely certain" of his memory and added that "nobody in our campaign has any recollection" of such a gift.

Federal officials say that the matter of the $106,000 was never prosecuted because the transactions were not regarded as illegal under statutes in force at the time. In the case of the alleged cash contribution, officials also said there was a lack of corroborative testimony.

Mr. Gleason had told The Post that "after 10 years, I would not feel comfortable testifying under oath about anything. My recollection is not that specific, but every memory I have is that I handed the money to him personally."

Mr. Bush said this indicated that Mr. Gleason's memory was "shaky" and said — as he had before — that "every penny" contributed to his unsuccessful Senate campaign had been reported according to law.

There was no indication that the Gleason allegation would become a significant issue in the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 26. Mr. Bush was asked only one question about the matter at the news conference.

Reagan Wins Most Delegates In Arkansas Poll

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17 (AP) — Ronald Reagan, George Bush, John Connally and Sen. Howard Baker each picked up a delegate yesterday as Arkansas Republicans completed the selection of the state's 19-member delegation to the presidential nominating convention.

The state convention in Little Rock completed the state party's two-step delegate-selection process that had elected 12 delegates from the four congressional districts on Feb. 2.

With the process complete, Mr. Reagan, the former governor of California, led with seven delegates; Sen. Baker of Tennessee had five; Mr. Bush, former UN ambassador and CIA director, had two; and Mr. Connally, former Texas governor and Treasury secretary, had one. Four delegates were uncommitted.

In Puerto Rico, a Republican presidential primary was being held today and Mr. Bush and Sen. Baker were considered front-runners. Others on the ballot were Mr. Connally, California businessman Benjamin Fernandez, former Minnesota Gov. Harold Stassen, and Kansas Sen. Robert Dole.

The winner gets 14 delegates committed to him on the first ballot at the Republican National Convention in July. Nearly 2 million voters are registered, but not by party, and officials estimate that no more than 250,000 will vote. Puerto Rico Democrats hold a separate primary March 16.

British Colonel Slain In West German City

BIELEFELD, West Germany, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — A British colonel was shot to death last night by two gunmen after parking his car in the garage outside his home in Bielefeld, an army spokesman said today.

Col. Mark Coe was shot twice with a revolver by one of the gunmen, who were lying in wait for him. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire this year and had been stationed for a number of years with the British Army of the Rhine.

Bonn-Athens Talks

ATHENS, Feb. 17 (AP) — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer conferred with Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis and ranking Greek officials today to review his country's offer of economic and military assistance to Greece and Turkey.

fghans Cling to Belief in Final Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

his nation forward, Taraki al- ed the devoutly Moslem popu- y trying to push through radi- aforms overnight and caused a rebellion that threatened to ad to the neighboring Soviet em republics.

Amin Coup

s fall it became clear that the ument of Hafizullah Amin, ad ousted and killed Taraki in aber, controlled nothing but apital. Moscow, the theory iad to send in its troops or a humiliating Marxist deba- it would have had repercus- hroughout the Soviet bloc.

reason diplomats cannot im- that Moscow's forces will aw now is that it would leave g accomplished. The entire Army needs to be rebuilt. divisions whose loyalties are t have been disarmed by the ns, while many soldiers have d. As a Western diplomat e Soviet presence has caused ghan Army to vanish "like so lisappearing soda bubbles."

ian soldiers, easily distin- ble from the smartly clad ns by their ill-fitting uni- and unloaded guns, now do chores like directing military and searching interurban ve- or weapons.

Russians prefer to stay out public eye and give Afghan the tasks that require contact e people.

he northern city of Mazari the Russians are rarely visi- though Soviet convoys arriv- m the nearby Soviet frontier few hundred meters outside y.

orts reaching Kabul say that, he Russians control the roads ies, the rebels rule vast tracts ntryside.

A West German truck driver who was held by rebels in January said he was marched over hundreds of square miles of mountain territory around Afghanistan's only highway to Pakistan without meeting a single Afghan or Soviet soldier.

At the northern approaches to the Hindu Kush Mountains, along the only road linking the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, lay the wrecks of a tank, a couple of jeeps and half a dozen trucks. All of them, according to local people, are Soviet vehicles that were attacked by *mujahiddin*, the name meaning holy warriors by which the rebels are called.

In northern Afghanistan, butchers say guerrilla control of the sheep-rearing hillsides has caused a mutton shortage. Rebels also have closed the coal mines of Charkint near Mazari Sharif, forcing schools to close for 10 days this winter for lack of heat.

In the central province of Bamiyan, whose giant Buddha statues are a major tourist attraction, rebels have sealed off the provincial capital, also called Bamiyan, and have renamed the province after their tribe, the Mongol-related Hazaras.

In Badakhshan province in northeast Afghanistan, according to Tass, thousands of Chinese-trained Afghan rebels "kill innocent people, burn peaceful villages, blow up bridges and spoil roads."

In Peshawar, Pakistan, various rebel groups vye for support among the hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees encamped there.

"They are talking more," said a Western source in Pakistan. "You would think they would get together now that they have a common enemy — the Soviets. But when it comes down to the nitty-gritty — who will lead — it tends to break down."

Tomorrow: Part 2 looks at the deep-seated anti-Soviet feelings of the Afghans.

Turkey-Iran Road Pact

ANKARA, Feb. 17 (AP) — Turkey and Iran today initialed a road transport agreement waiving any transit fees for goods transporting from one country to the other or passing through one of them on their way to or from a third country.

lity Is Fined Three Mile ınd Accident

RISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17 — The operator of the Three land nuclear power plant has ithout protest a $155,000 fine d for safety violations in the J.S. commercial nuclear acci-

ert Arnold, vice president of olitan Edison, one of the tium of utilities that run the said on Friday that Met Ed e fine early last week rather ek a public hearing to con- payment. He said that Met puted several of the NRC s but chose not to contest

fine was the largest ever im- by the Nuclear Regulatory ission for violations of U.S. rules. After the nuclear acci- st March 28, NRC investiga- scovered a faulty pressure-re- ve in the crippled Unit 2 generator. That malfunc- ted by the NRC in assessing e, allowed coolant water to causing the reactor core to t.

tudy commissioned by the eported that the reactor had within 30 to 60 minutes of a wn.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Monday, February 18, 1980

After the Doctrine, What?

President Carter's "doctrine" is getting it from every side now. On campus, they shout, "Hell No, We Won't Go, We Won't Fight for Texaco." In military think tanks, hardliners won't take yes for an answer until there's an U.S. base in every sheikhdom. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., warns that war in the Gulf would mean "a nightly television body count of America's children." Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. evokes cheers for saying Carter and Kennedy pursue foreign distractions to avoid the problems at home.

* * *

As hyperbole, these reactions are no worse than Carter's discovery of the most serious threat to peace in 35 years. Nor do his critics rely only on slogans. George Kennan doubts that the Gulf is in danger of Soviet attack; he thinks there's time for more quiet statecraft. Kennedy in fact supports a show of force in the Middle East; he just blames Carter for the tension.

There is even a bond of reason between the students who won't go to fight in the Gulf and the generals who say they can't. The Pentagon itself has cast doubt on its ability to defeat a Soviet attack in the Middle East. How then would it fight the Russians in the hills of Iran or Pakistan? With battlefield nukes, maybe, say some strategists. And if the Russians then nuke back, say some students, wouldn't the United States have to fry for oil?

Far-fetched questions have only far-fetched answers: If the Soviet Union, knowing how dependent the West is on Gulf oil, nonetheless seized control of it by force, there would be little hope of averting major war. The issue then would be not merely oil but a Soviet attack on the West's jugular. It would be tantamount to an attack on Tokyo, or Boston. As Carter has properly put it, the choice of terrain or weapons for meeting such grave aggression could not be left to Moscow. Instead of a grain embargo, he would then have to think of blockade or counterattack in a vulnerable Soviet sphere. A resolve to defend well-advertised interests does not require meeting the Red Army man-for-man in Oman.

Nor does it justify the charge of hysteria. A direct Soviet attack in the Gulf is unlikely, and more unlikely still now that U.S. resistance has been threatened. And that is the only contingency Carter's warning covers. He vows to repel "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region . . . by any means necessary, including military force."

That does not threaten military action against revolution in Iran or Saudi Arabia or an oil embargo by them. It is a rhetorical gauntlet against the Red Army. To reject that commitment is to argue that Soviet interests in the Gulf are somehow more legitimate than the West's. Plainly, they are not.

* * *

The telling complaint against Carter's stance is that preoccupation with military danger will divert the United States from the more chronic weakness of its economy. As we have asked before, if foreign oil is so important, why not also capitalize on the public's alarm to foster extensive conservation? If the decline of the dollar damages the West more than any Soviet action, why not give energy and economic policy at least as much urgency as Afghanistan?

U.S. strength has been declining, and the perception of it — not only in Moscow — may have declined even more. Given the relative growth of the Soviet military, no president could have sat back speculating that the Russians had only a political errand in Afghanistan — and planned no further move or permanent bases to threaten Western interests. A prudent president had to register U.S. alarm and new-found determination. Carter's direct measures against the Soviet Union were diplomatic and economic, not military. They raised the costs of the invasion to the Russians, but they can be reversed. If they withdraw soon, the grain can be sold again; the track meets can resume.

By proclaiming his warning and new military preparations, including draft registration, Carter sought a necessary demonstration of public support. The world had to be reminded that the United States will look to its interests. For whatever the Russians' purpose in Afghanistan, their invasion has become a new factor in an unstable region. The Soviet use of military power beyond Soviet borders raises serious doubts about Soviet intentions. They need to know that defense of the Gulf and military preparedness will be priority projects of the West.

* * *

Shoring up weaknesses, however, gains only time, not strength. The gas lines, the Tehran hostages and now Afghanistan have roused many Americans to the danger of profligate oil consumption and foolish isolationism. The Carter "doctrine" was a necessary response to an unexpected sign of that danger. But why does the president stop there?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Intelligence, in the Open

After years of secret negotiation with the executive branch, the leadership of the Senate Intelligence Committee has published a proposed legislative charter spelling out what the CIA and other agencies may and may not do when they spy. The bill shows hard-bargained agreements between the two government branches. But there are still some big differences. So a remarkable process will soon begin: open hearings to air those differences and let the public have its say.

Other nations may marvel that such sensitive matters are discussed in public in the first place. What makes this process more remarkable is the current political climate: It is a time when some critics still assail the CIA for past abuses while others demand that it be "unleashed." The reason for ventilating the rules is uniquely American. All governments have spies, but none are so bound to account to their citizens and respect their liberties. Even intelligence officials now want a charter from Congress that says plainly what they may legally do.

The objective is an intelligence system strong enough to gain information important to national security without committing abuses in the name of that security. We want agents who are zealous in digging for secrets abroad — but who don't propose to assassinate foreign leaders or to make Fidel Castro's beard fall out. We want our spies free to operate effectively — yet not so free that they spy on innocent Americans.

Many thorny issues are raised in this bill. The most important one is accountability and we are sure how it should be settled. If there is adequate overall congressional supervision, many specific checks will be less necessary. Almost everyone agrees that the president should have to approve all major covert operations and report them to the House and Senate intelligence committees. Congress should insist on prior notice, not the "timely" or belated notification the administration says will suffice. No one argues for a congressional veto, but advance notice connotes a level of consultation and trust that would discourage excess.

We also believe the CIA is asking for far too much immunity from the Freedom of Information Act. The agency would bar all citizen demands for information about specific activities — even though current law fully protects classified data and investigatory files from disclosure. The agency also goes too far in asking Congress to outlaw all publication of certain secrets, however lawfully obtained.

Many other issues await Senate scrutiny. Is there adequate protection for innocent Americans from secret searches? Do the proposals sufficiently protect universities, churches and media from government attempts to use them as covers? Should the law permit citizens to sue the government when intelligence agents have violated their rights?

Much conscientious work has gone into the framing of these questions. Now, at last, Congress and the public can thrash out the answers and produce a law that will clarify the authority of the intelligence agencies and protect American freedoms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Arc of Islam

Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran must be free to go the way that the great majority of their people evidently want to go: to work out their own forms of government, based on Islamic principles, in nonalignment and in peace. Both Soviet and Western interests could best be met by agreeing to recognize and guarantee the neutrality of all three countries, not seeking to interfere with their freedom, their independence, their right to nonalignment or their religion.

[Therefore] the arc of crisis should be made an arc of independent Islam . . .

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 18, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The Grand Duke Sergius, third surviving son of Emperor Alexander II, and uncle of the present czar, has been assassinated. Two bombs were thrown into his carriage shortly after he left the Kremlin, and he died immediately. The explosion was heard all over Moscow. The universal opinion is that this is merely the first of an extensive socialistic program, wherein bombs will play a leading part. Grand Duke Sergius played no inconsiderable part in the government of the country. In 1891, he was appointed governor-general of Moscow. He was the czar's favorite uncle, and everywhere looked upon as the man behind the scenes.

Fifty Years Ago

February 18, 1930

BUCHAREST — This city is filled with conflicting reports concerning the status of Princess Ileana's betrothal to Count Alexander von Hochberg, who departed today for London, while the princess and her mother, Queen Marie, are departing on Thursday for Costanza, en route for Cairo. Official quarters evaded answering whether the engagement was to be considered broken. The liberal press asserts the engagement has been broken because the count is penniless and is involved in several "compromising" lawsuits. The princess, it is said, bade goodbye to the count at the station this morning "merely to save appearances."



"All Ashore That's Going Ashore!"

It's Rent-a-Carrier Time

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Alarmed by the Soviet move into Afghanistan, the United States is now frantically rushing to fill the power vacuum in the Gulf area that it failed to fill when the British withdrew in 1971. At that time, the United States recklessly turned over the defense of the area to the shah with the understanding that it would stay out. That decision was made in the name of the "Nixon doctrine," which events have now shown to be a dangerous fatuity; for, if the United States has learned anything from the drama of the year just past, it is that it cannot secure the protection of a strategic region by entrusting its defense to a local ruler, especially a local leader it overloads with sophisticated weapons. The United States does not strengthen that ruler's military clout by indulging his passion for elegant hardware; the United States is more likely to inflate his imperial pretensions and hasten the demise of his regime.

Thus the clear lesson of the searing experience of the United States in Iran is that the United States itself must provide the defense of those strategic outposts that are unquestionably vital to its interests. To do that, the United States must build up its combat and logistic resources.

Awkward Conjunction

The present U.S. stringency is dramatically illustrated in the Western Pacific. The Seventh Fleet's two carriers have been redeployed to the Indian Ocean, so for the first time in many years there has been no carrier patrolling the waters around Japan and Korea — even at a time when the current political uncertainty in Seoul might inspire the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to another invasion.

The United States is caught in an awkward strategic conjunction. If the Russians continue their aggresive adventures, the United States must have a capability for quick response that requires some pre-positioning of force in critical areas. Since small countries are now wary of granting forward bases, the emphasis is on floating air fields in the form of carriers. But while the Soviet Union has for the past decade been expanding its naval reach, the United States has dangerously curtailed the number of ships and personnel at its command.

Since the United States now knows that we cannot depend on local powers for effective regional defense, it should try to share more of the burden with its industrialized allies — and particularly with Japan, where the disparity in relative defense efforts is becoming increasingly exasperating as Japanese industries steadily enlarge their share of the U.S. market. Someone should tell Japan that its present happy situation cannot continue — that, increasingly, public awareness of the mounting U.S. defense burden will inflame the already formidable agitation for protection against Japanese products.

Today the United States spends 6 percent of its gross national product on defense; Japan spends only 1.1 percent. Sensitive to the tender memories of other Asian nations, the U.S. government has never encouraged Japan to build a large defense establishment. But even without expanding its own armed forces, Japan could contribute more to the common defense.

Let us suppose that the Japanese construct two large carriers. They now have excess merchant-ship building capacity, which presumably could be expanded and adapted for the construction of carriers, and they would benefit by obtaining U.S. carrier technology. Japan would, on completing the carriers, turn them over to the United States under a lend-lease agreement of the kind used effectively during World War II, when the United States and its allies pooled their efforts to resist a common enemy: Britain contributed its soldiers and sailors to fight the Nazis; the United States provided the supplies and equipment used in the common struggle. Once victory was achieved, the lend-lease equipment still extant was either returned to the United States or acquired by Britain through financial settlement.

Though the exact terms of an arrangement with Japan would have to be negotiated, its broad lines are easy to envisage. By providing two carriers, Japan could be assured that one would be constantly on station for the defense of Japan, Korea and the neighboring Pacific area; only with Japanese approval would it be deployed elsewhere — perhaps to the Indian Ocean to guard the tanker lanes that are Japan's lifeline.

Though both carriers would remain under U.S. command and control, they would be returned to Japan whenever the Japanese declared the intention to assume full responsibility for the common defense of the area or both parties agreed that the carriers were no longer needed.

Defense Burden

I mention carriers only to show how the lend-lease concept could be utilized to narrow the disparity in the defense burden between Japan and the United States. The total cost of two carriers — roughly $4 billion — would, when spread over three years, increase the defense share of Japan's GNP by merely 0.3 percent. Though that, of course, would only modestly reduce the disparity with the United States, there could obviously be other applications — including, for example, support ships for the carriers — once the principle of pooling resources was established.

Meanwhile, the United States should use the present moment of shared anxiety to inject that principle into its relations with Japan — and Washington should do it promptly. If the Japanese continue to enjoy their current unfair advantage, Americans will grow increasingly resentful as their own defense burden increases and their economy slows down. That will not be good for either country.

It is time for the Japanese government to awake and respond; it has had a free ride to long.

George Ball, formerly U.S. undersecretary of state, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Women in the Draft: An Affront to Men?

By Frances FitzGerald

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica — President Carter's call for the registration of women for the draft cannot fail to stir some passionate debate in the U.S. armed forces as well as in Congress. For the possibility exists that the drafting of women, even for noncombat roles, will bring a radical change to the armed forces and to society at large.

Of course there are many reasons to suppose that the drafting of women will make as little difference to the military system as women's suffrage made to the political system in the United States. Those who will predict a decline of morale or discipline may well be wrong.

In the first place, there are already 150,000 women in the services, and while it could be argued that these are volunteers and that draftees would be another matter, the counter-argument is the result of universal conscription in Israel. Women in Israel have long served the armed forces in almost every capacity, including the manning (or womanning) of tanks along the Golan Heights. Demonstrably, the morale and discipline of that extraordinary fighting force has not suffered.

As Guerrillas

Then, too, women usually fight in guerrilla wars. In Vietnam, for example, women constituted an important part of the guerrilla (as against the regular military) forces. For some years, a woman commanded all the Viet Cong forces in a major military region of the South. On the basis of their experience with women spies, saboteurs and assault troops among the enemy, United States commanders in Vietnam would have been hard put to argue that women lacked anything in skill, courage or the killer instinct.

But in the Vietnamese guerrilla army, as in Israel, the decision to conscript women was based on sheer necessity: at stake was the very survival of an army and a people fighting on their own home ground.

In the United States, the decision to draft women would be — uniquely, as far as I know — a matter of principle: to fulfill a conception of equal rights and equal obligations. As such, the decision would surely raise the hackles of military men who harbor other views of women and, more important, other views of soldiers.

Hostility

As correspondents in Vietnam in 1966, I and my women colleagues used to encounter a kind of hostility from U.S. military officers and enlisted men that male journalists were spared. At the time I could understand why soldiers would refuse to take a woman into combat — when they would take an equally unarmed and untrained man. But what puzzled me for a long time was the hostility of soldiers in the rear areas or on the fringes of the combat zones, particularly when in the same situation U.S. civilians and Vietnamese military men accommodated us with a fair amount of grace. Finally, after spending a week in one military outpost town (where I was interviewing Vietnamese civilians, male and female) I figured out the reason for this hostility.

The main emotion of the officers in that place was boredom — horrendous boredom tinged with anxiety. Apart from the knowledge that they were serving their country, the one compensation the soldiers had was their sense of superior masculinity.

A Changed World

Watching combat movies every night, they conjured up a vision of themselves as heroes facing constant danger with courage and fortitude. My presence there was an affront, for it kept reminding them that there was very little danger there and that just about anyone could put up with it. The presence of a woman dispelled all the glamor of war.

The world has changed somewhat since then. The women's movement began in the middle of the Vietnam War, and my colleagues who worked in Vietnam from 1969 to 1971 reported feeling like Rip Van Winkle when they returned home. In the last two or three years of the war, many more women journalists went to Vietnam. They had a much easier time of it not because of a change in military attitudes but only because most of the United States forces had pulled out and the remaining U.S. military advisers had come to dislike all correspondents equally.

Military attitudes toward women have changed far more slowly than civilian attitudes. There are many reasons for this, but one I have a certain sympathy with. One purpose of military training is to reduce individual differences and to make men as nearly as possible into replacable units. A soldier's compensation for his loss of individuality is in participating in a group identity — and the more specific that identity, the more compelling.

To draft women is necessarily to diffuse this collective identity — to change the very idea of what a soldier is.

In the absence of a national emergency that would bind soldiers and civilians, men and women, together in a common purpose, the drafting of women takes away whatever fun there is in being a soldier.

Frances FitzGerald, author of "Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam," wrote this article for The New York Times.

How to Nominate Presidents

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — A lady in New Hampshire, suffering from a plague of candidates, writes to complain about the way presidents are chosen in the United States. I can tell she's a lady by her handwriting, and she insists that the press must know some better way.

Of course we do. The ideal way in the Republican Party is to stop all this expensive running around in the cold and simply to prefer their candidates in alphabetical order — Anderson, Baker, Bush, Connally, and Reagan. By this natural acceptance of alphabetical logic, the Republicans could deal at a stroke with the problems of looks, experience and age, and save money and energy in the process.

Anderson not only looks presidential on TV, but actually is presidential. That should not necessarily be a fatal handicap. Baker is attractive, experienced, and popular with his colleagues in the Congress, but he has two serious defects: He is funny and he is short. He has the depth for the job but not the height. We simply cannot have two short men contending for the presidency in November, particularly if one of them has a sense of humor.

Bush, who is next in our GOP alphabetical line, clearly has the height for the job and is vaguely Lincolnian in appearance. But he also has a handicap: He is under 60. This usually makes Republican convention delegates uneasy if not downright suspicious. Also lately he has got to talking about the dangers of nuclear war as if they were an awkward rise in the interest rates. But his main problem is that he is regarded as a New Englander from Texas, and vice versa, which could hurt him in both places.

John Connally, coming after the A's and the B's, is a bit of a puzzle in this corner. The last political idea I had — back in 1960 — was that the successful presidential candidates of this century all had two identical letters in their names: Roosevelt the First and Roosevelt the Second (two o's); Woodrow Wilson (two o's); Dwight David Eisenhower (two d's). But when Hubert Horatio Humphrey (three h's) lost, and Richard Nixon won, it seemed that even Connally, with two n's and two l's, was in trouble.

Even so, Connally should have been able to sweep the Republican field. He fits the U.S. mood of the moment: He is big, brassy, handsomely theatrical, conservative and hawkish. But he's a switcher and suffers from the weakness of saying what he thinks.

The Democrats have a different nominating problem. They cannot follow the alphabetical order of selection simply because it's against their tradition to follow any order at all. If they were to go alphabetical this year, Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California would have to be their first choice, ahead of Carter and Kennedy, and this is obviously ridiculous because no man can possibly face the torments of the presidency without the help of a loving and critical wife.

Glory Days

Accordingly, the Democrats will probably have to go back to their old process of natural selection. They are the party of the "smoke-filled room." Their glory days were when the bosses picked the Roosevelts and the Trumans. It was when they introduced democracy into their system of selection — with caucuses to pick delegates for other caucuses, and primary elections in 37 states, dominated by television and political singing commercials — that they lost control.

The most successful institution at picking leaders in the Free World today is the Roman Catholic Church, probably because it does not believe in free or popular selection. It has chosen two remarkable popes in the last couple of years, both of them virtually unknown, but both of whom had the gift of language, even of poetry, and could therefore help the people understand the confusion of the age.

It's a silly notion, of course, but no sillier than reading what Jimmy Carter (two m's) and Teddy Kennedy (two d's and two n's — not to mention Chappaquiddick, with two p's and two d's) have been saying about Iran and Afghanistan, when the American people are really wondering about the latest alarming price and inflation news, and why the president wants to register young men and women for a military draft he says he doesn't want.

Elders

It might not be too bad to have a convention of the elders of the Republican Party in Detroit and a convention of the Democratic elders in New York to select the presidential candidates.

Presumably they would discuss what kind of candidates we need to lead the United States into the 1980s — a neglected subject these days. The elders would know the cards in the deck, their strengths and weaknesses, and might not even worry too much about whether they were short or tall.

The guess here — we are playing games of course — is that if left to a College of Cardinals of the two parties, they would choose Carter and Walter Mondale on the Democratic side, despite Teddy Kennedy with two d's and two n's; and Baker and Bush, or vice versa, on the Republican side, forgetting Reagan, who has nothing going for him except the people who nominate Republican candidates.

It probably won't work out this way, of course, but you have to have something different to dream about on a Monday morning.

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Letters

Myopic Views?

In your editorial "On Shortsightedness" (IHT, Jan. 8) dealing with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, you mention President Carter's message that "history teaches perhaps few clear lessons. But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease."

Let us hope that after this official recognition of the "clear lessons of history," the United States will derive the right conclusions from some other acts of aggression which, for years now, have been committed against other people in the same area, namely the Cypriots and the Palestinians.

Why should we see the agression in Afghanistan as a *generator* of the above-mentioned contagious disease and not as a *consequence* of the same contagious disease which has been allowed to spread misery and unhappiness to other peaceful people, without any punishment and with much toleration?

NICHOLAS GAZIS.
Athens.

Voting Abroad

U.S. voters abroad should be aware that they have a choice as to whether to vote absentee in the presidential primaries in their home states or vote overseas for delegates to the National Democratic or Republican Conventions to be held this spring. They cannot vote in both. To vote for delegates abroad to the convention, voters must be enrolled in the party of their choice overseas.

CLAIRE BASS.
ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

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International Herald Tribune. S.A. au capital de 1 200 000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179/181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A. — Subscription price $335 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231

...paign Against Emigration

...ina Highlighting Efforts ... Curb Hong Kong Flight

By Linda Mathews

...NG, Feb. 17 (LAT) — Hong ... a capitalist hell where new... must endure frequent unemp... tough bosses and sky... prices. So says the Work... ...y, the journal of China's ...ion movement, in an ac... a young couple who went ... Kong to seek their fortune ...rned home four years later, ...lly worn out by the struggle ... living under capitalism.

...story, given prominent dis..., appears to be part of a ...d government campaign to ...contented Chinese youths ... tempting to illegally emi... Hong Kong. Yielding to ... from the British authorities ... Kong and London, China ...ast month has tightened its ...security, stepped up naval ...of Hong Kong waters and ...first time, has threatened to ...one caught trying to leave ...nland illegally.

...nt in a labor camp is the ... form of punishment under ...ulations adopted late last ... by the government of ...long, the province adjacent ...g Kong. Those who organize ...scapes or use violence against ...guards face up to 10 years in ...and fines of several hundred ... enough to bankrupt most ...peasant families.

...issuance of the long-...d regulations was welcomed ...Hong Kong authorities, who ...aded with China for a year ... the flow of illegal immi... who have been fleeing to the ... overcrowded colony in ...numbers.

...re glad they've finally ... to do something," said an ... the Hong Kong governor, ...rray MacLehose. "We only ...ey mean business."

...rding to the Hong Kong po...

...Greeks Held ...Terror Plot

...ENS, Feb. 17 (UPI) — An ... prosecutor yesterday ...l 11 leftist extremists with ... to commit terrorist acts, ...lice sources said the group ...d to assassinate the ambassa... ...om the United States, West ...ny, Israel, Turkey and ...

...accused, some of whom al... confessed that they had ...schooled in terrorism by the ...ar Front for the Liberation of ...ine, were ordered jailed pend... ...mpletion of a magistrate's in...ations and final charges, a ...sman for the prosecutor said. ...nvicted, they could face jail ... of up to 20 years.

...ce uncovered the group, call...elf the Popular Frontal Initia... ...hile investigating the murder ... police officers last month. A ...spokesman said a 37-year-old ...er, Kostas Zyrinis, who had ...five years in Florence and was the leader of the group.

...lai Refuge for Laotians ...urns; 18,000 Homeless

...GKOK, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — ...ncy supplies and shelters ...shed to northeastern Thai... ...sterday for more than 18,000 ... refugees made homeless ... night when fire raced ... their camp of thatched ... huts.

...f agency officials said inter...l and voluntary relief agen... ...well as the Thai government ...orking to aid the refugees af... ...r evacuation during the four...aze in which at least one per...l.

...e in the northeastern provin...ital of Nong Khai, 300 miles ...angkok, today said that so ...one had been charged in the ...but that a 63-year-old Lao... tian woman, Mrs. Kham Tan, was being questioned.

The police alleged that Mrs. Tan had hung up an oil lamp on a wire that melted. The lamp crashed to the floor of her hut and ignited the blaze. Nearly half the camp's living quarters were destroyed. Police said the woman would probably be charged with negligence.

Temporary Measure

Relief officials said that as a temporary measure the Thai government and the United Nations, which runs the camp, were buying plastic sheeting to provide immediate cover for the refugees until tents arrived. The refugees spent last night in open fields near the camp.

The camp was the largest housing Laotian refugees who form the bulk of over 130,000 Indochinese refugees in Thailand. Many have been there since the Communists took power in Laos five years ago, and the camp had developed into a well-organized township with streets and shops.

At one point last year, it had a population of about 50,000, but transfers to other camps and accelerated departures for resettlement in the West substantially reduced the numbers.

...fricans Said ...Shell Angola

...ON, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — ...today accused South Africa ...ing an Angolan position on ...der with Namibia (South... ...frica), which is under South ... control.

...dispatch received here, the ... news agency quoted the ... Ministry as saying that ...African artillery bombarded ...on the southern border for ...r on Wednesday. The agen... ...not mention casualties or ...

...o is across the Okavango ...om the base of the Caprivi ... the narrow tongue of Nam... ...t thrusts east toward Zam... Rhodesia.

...os Decree Says ... Dealers to Die

...ILA, Feb. 17 (AP) — Presi...rdinand Marcos, who sent a ...d narcotics manufacturer ... firing squad in 1973, today ... a mandatory death penalty ...ne found guilty of selling or ...dangerous drugs to minors, ...ernment news agency report...

...d that President Marcos is... ...martial law order amending ...gerous drugs act of 1972, ...rovided a maximum penalty ...ears in jail for persons con... ...f selling drugs to minors but ...r the death penalty only in ...here victims died from tak... ...hibited drugs sold or given ...gally.



In the holy pools at Kurukshetra, India, pilgrims bath during the solar eclipse Saturday in a rite thought to expunge sin.

From Holy Men to Scientists

India, Old and New, Turns to Observe Solar Eclipse

By Michael T. Kaufman

KURUKSHETRA, India, Feb. 17 (NYT) — As the moon blocked the light and warmth of the sun yesterday afternoon, much of India was cast into reverent stillness. Stores closed for the day. No marriages were arranged or held. Pregnant women stayed indoors. And in Kurukshetra, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims bathed in ancient holy pools.

The rare cosmic event excited both the modern and traditional sensibilities that coexist in India in a stark but tolerant juxtaposition. The India that produces more scientific papers each year than Britain or France spent the day in fascination and inquiry. The other, larger and older India, was occupied in meditative devotion.

To the south, where the eclipse was total, radiation was monitored by sophisticated rockets and by a radio-telescope. Throughout the path of darkness hundreds of teams of Indian scientists, joined by colleagues from abroad, conducted highly elaborate tests. There were zoologists observing the behavior of animals, botanists measuring the reaction of plants, psychologists testing human responses.

In Kurukshetra, 110 miles north of New Delhi, none of this mattered at all — an older consciousness held sway. Perhaps more than a million people had gathered around six tanks of holy water.

They began arriving four weeks ago, living in rented tents, in temples or out in the open. Most traveled by train; some walked. There were holy men in saffron robes, bearded ascetics with their nearly naked bodies smeared with ashes. There were family groups with picnic baskets and tens of thousands of beggars. There was also at least one pickpocket.

What all of them had come for was *moksha*, the Hindu concept of salvation by which mortals are released from the cycle of rebirth. As explained by some of those who gathered here, if a pilgrim performed *shradhs*, the ritual remembrance for one's forefathers, and then bathed in the oldest pool at the time of a solar eclipse, the person's sins would be expunged and the pilgrim stood ready for redemption.

The town, which normally has about 45,000 residents, has many hundreds of temples, many of which provide sleeping areas and free food to the visitors.

"It was here that Lord Krishna delivered the message of the Bhagavad Gita 5,080 years ago," said a public relations officer at a tent run for the press by the state government of Haryana. The Bhagavad Gita, a philosophical poem, forms a part of the Mahabharata epic, which documents and mythologizes an 18-day battle fought on the plain of Kurukshetra.

"You know," said the public relations man, "the god Vishnu is believed by many to be present in the *Sannihit tank. It is a very, very holy* place." It is also an active place.

An elephant carrying two holy men walks by and swipes a trunkful of peanuts from a vendor. A group of Naga ascetics sit within individual circles of burning charcoal and blow ritual blasts on conch shells.

On platforms near the edge of the pool are the *pandas*, the special Brahman priests with their remarkable records.

There are about 200 of these men who tend files handed down from father to son. Organized by districts, the files contain the names of pilgrims who have visited the town during solar eclipses or on moonless nights. A visitor who finds the *panda* in charge of his district can, for a fee, learn when his ancestors preceded him here. The records go back at least 400 years.

NASA Launch in Kenya

NAIROBI, Feb. 17 (AP) — National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists launched U.S.-made rockets from a wilderness camp in Kenya yesterday to photograph the eclipse.

In northern Tanzania, a Japanese film team climbed Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's tallest mountain, to film the eclipse while other Japanese crews recorded animal behavior at the nearby Ngorongoro crater.

And in China the sun was beginning to set when the eclipse occurred, coinciding with celebrations at the start of the lunar New Year and the arrival of the Year of the Monkey. Chinese superstition has it that an eclipse on New Year's Day is bad luck, but the Peking press has been treating it as a great opportunity for scientific investigation.

Italy Reopens Probe of Imam

ROME, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Italian authorities said yesterday that they were reopening their probe into the disappearance of Lebanese Shiite Moslem Imam Musa Sadr during a trip between Tripoli and Rome in 1978.

A spokesman for the magistrate's office said the case was being reopened at the request of Libya, which contends that Imam Sadr arrived in Italy on Aug. 31, 1978, aboard an Alitalia airliner and was abducted in Rome. Italian investigators at the time said there was no proof that Imam Sadr actually boarded the plane and that he may have disappeared in Libya.

In its request, the Libyan Embassy contended that Imam Sadr was abducted shortly after his arrival in Rome by agents of SAVAK, the Iranian secret police under the regime of the deposed shah. The request noted that Imam Sadr was a supporter of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and that SAVAK had every reason to want to eliminate him.

Police in Milan Find Heroin Cache in Car

MILAN, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Police yesterday found 15.5 pounds of pure heroin worth an estimated $8.6 million hidden in the transmission of a car and arrested its Turkish driver, 26-year-old Cima Gumer, on charges of drug smuggling.

Investigators said that after they were tipped that a shipment of heroin would be arriving here from Turkey, drug squad officers spotted a Turkish-registered car in a square known for drug sales and searched it. In the transmission, they found 14 plastic bags full of heroin. Officers said that oil and gasoline fumes had concealed the heroin smell from police dogs at border check points.

Soviet Encoding Didn't Violate SALT, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (WP) — The State Department said yesterday that Soviet encoding of test information in a missile launching several weeks ago does not appear to be a violation of the terms of the SALT-2 treaty between the two superpowers.

Spokesman David Nall confirmed that the Russians encoded some of the test data, or telemetry, in a recent launch of a submarine-based missile. However, he said the United States has no basis for concluding that a violation of SALT-2 terms was involved.

The SALT-2 treaty, Mr. Nall pointd out, does not ban all encoding of missile information. However, it does ban any encoding that impedes verification of compliance with the terms of the treaty.

In the case of a submarine-launched missile, Mr. Nall said, the SALT-2 treaty limits missile size and the number of re-entry vehicles. If information concerning these characteristics were denied by encoding, said Mr. Nall, "we would know it."

Although the Senate has shelved debate on ratification of the SALT pact because of the Soviet action in Afghanistan, the Carter administration has committed itself to observing the terms of the treaty for the time being. The Russians are also believed to be observing the treaty terms for the present.

In Rhodesian Election Campaign

Assassination Fears Force Mugabe to Abandon Rally

By Alan Cowell

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Feb 17 (Reuters) — Nationalist leader Robert Mugabe canceled an appearance at a major rally here today, fearing that it might expose him to another assassination attempt.

About 35,000 people turned out in sweltering heat for the rally 10 days before the general election that is to bring this British colony, known for eight decades as Rhodesia, to independence as Zimbabwe. But after a two-hour wait, they were told that Mr. Mugabe would not appear.

After a rally last Sunday at Fort Victoria, in south-central Rhodesia, a bomb went off under the road to the airport just after Mr Mugabe's car had passed. Four days before that, a grenade was thrown at the Salisbury home of the Marxist-leaning guerrilla leader, but the explosion did little damage.

'At Risk'

As the crowd dispersed in Bulawayo, a party aide told reporters: "It is the security situation. We believe he would be at risk here."

Bulawayo is in the southwest, the homeland of the Ndebele tribe and the heartland of support for Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe's partner in the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance but his rival in the Feb. 27-29 election.

Mr. Mugabe's main support comes from the Shona tribe — the Shona people are in the majority in Rhodesia — in central and eastern areas, where his guerrillas operated during the bush war that ended formally with a fragile cease-fire seven weeks ago.

The British governor, Lord Soames, is to confer this week with Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe and leaders of the other seven political parties contesting the election to try to reduce the political intimidation that has become rampant in the country as the voting approaches.

British administrators consider Mr. Mugabe's forces to be responsible for most of the intimidation. Mr. Mugabe blames security force auxiliaries. They are black militiamen, trained for a few weeks, most of whom are loyal to black former prime minister Abel Muzorewa.

The governor has barred Enos Nkala, a top Mugabe party official and an election candidate, from further campaigning on grounds that he made inflammatory statements. Lord Soames also banned Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) from campaigning in two ... districts, saying that ZANU-PF would not let other parties campaign.

Informed sources in Salisbury said that Lord Soames would not use this week's meetings to threaten, but to consult. However, the governor would not flinch from acting if necessary, the sources said.

He has assumed a spirit of reconciliation the last two weeks to allow him to win votes in districts where he believes a fair poll could not be obtained because of intimidation. ... to restrict a party from campaigning if there are ... attempts bomb explosions ... attacks on individuals.

The most spectacular incidents have been two bomb blasts on Thursday night at churches in Salisbury, and another earlier that evening in a private car.

Two men in the car were killed. Police initially said that they could have been the ones who planted the bombs at the churches. A military spokesman later said the men were black members of the Rhodesian Army.

Informed sources said that one of them, a lieutenant, had won a medal for bravery and the other a corporal, were members of the Special Scouts, a highly trained ... and intelligence unit much feared by guerrillas.

Suspicion

Suspicion for the bomb blasts was directed at first at nationalist guerrillas, in particular followers of Mr. Mugabe. But disclosure of the identity of the two men added weight to a statement yesterday by Mr. Nkomo's spokesman, Willie Musarurwa, that he believes the bombs were planted by the authorities to discredit nationalist parties.

"It looks to me as if they (the two soldiers) had planted the other bombs and were on their way to plant another when it did for them," Mr. Musarurwa said.

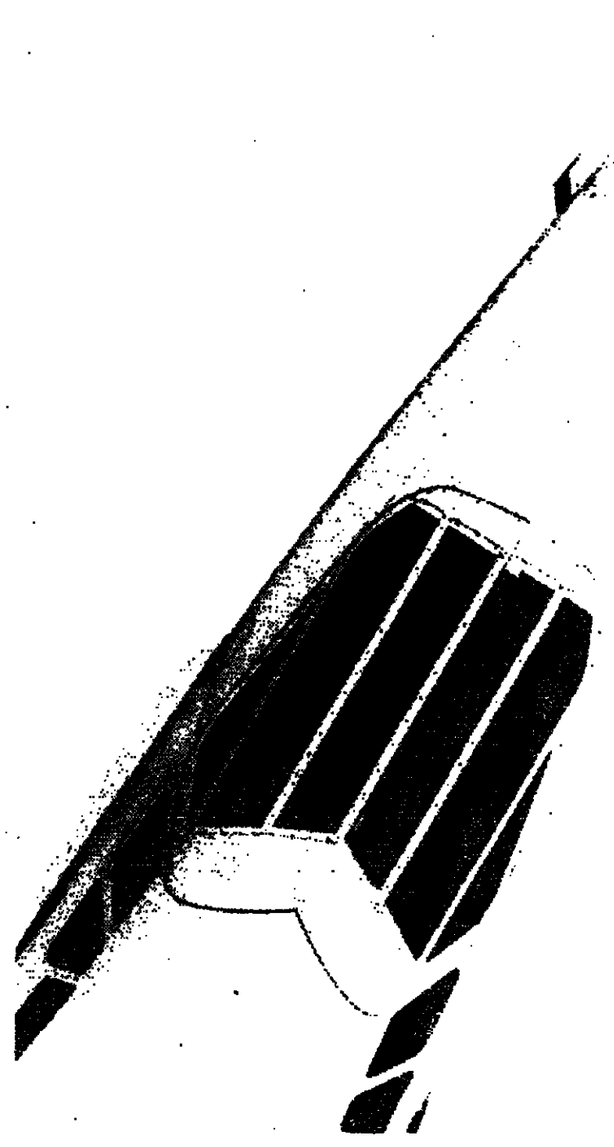
There was no indication that police still considered that the car blast and the other explosions were connected.

Police said, meanwhile, that an office of Bishop Muzorewa's party in Bindura, northeast of Salisbury, was attacked last night by two men ... automatic weapons. No ... was injured.

Luxembourg Elects Thorn

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Final Gallup Poll Sees Wide Lead

Trudeau Is Favored in Today's Election

By Charles Hanley

TORONTO, Feb. 17 (AP) — Pierre Elliott Trudeau appears to be leading his Liberal Party toward victory in tomorrow's parliamentary elections over the Conservative government, which took power in Canada just nine months ago.

A Gallup poll released yesterday gave the Liberals a wide edge over Prime Minister Joe Clark's Progressive Conservatives — 48 percent to 28 percent among decided voters. The socialist New Democrat Party received 23 percent.

"I can smell victory here," a rejuvenated Mr. Trudeau told supporters in Quebec City last week.

But the often-brutal winter could upend political forecasts in the balloting — Canada's first February election in almost a century. Conservative voters have a reputation for voting no matter what the weather.

Mr. Clark, 40, won last May's election in which Canadian voters showed they had grown weary of 16 years of Liberal rule, 11 of them with Mr. Trudeau as prime minister.

But within six months it was evident that the Conservative leader had similarly disappointed many of his countrymen — with a switch from promises of tax cuts to proposals for hefty tax increases, and with a plain personality that did not fit the image many had of a prime minister.

Last Dec. 13, the Liberals and New Democrats combined to defeat Mr. Clark's minority government in a parliamentary vote of no-confidence.

The Conservatives held 136 of the 282 seats in the dissolved House of Commons, to 114 for the Liberals, 27 for the New Democrats and 5 for the small Quebec populist Social Credit Party.

The three main parties have concentrated their efforts in southern part of Ontario, Canada's most populous province and considered the key to tomorrow's election. The Liberals appear to have a chance at winning more than 55 of Ontario's 95 seats, thereby reversing last year's results in the province.

[Mr. Trudeau said last week in the automobile manufacturing city of Windsor, Ontario, that Canada would seek a bigger share of the United States-dominated automobile industry if a Liberal government is elected, The New York Times reported.

[Continuing his campaign for more Canadian control over foreign-owned industry and natural resources, Mr. Trudeau said that he would ask Washington to open formal consultations on the 15-year-old pact establishing free trade in automobiles.

[He said that Canada had suffered a deficit of $2.6 billion (American) in 1979, mostly in automobile parts. He said that he did not wish to renegotiate the pact but he made clear his intention to increase pressure on automakers to use more Canadian parts and spend more money on research and development in Canada.

[Mr. Trudeau also warned that a Liberal government would limit the amount of research and development payments that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. concerns are allowed to deduct from Canadian taxes in an effort to force them to spend more research money in Canada.]

As usual, Mr. Trudeau's party is likely to win almost all of the 75 *seats from francophone Quebec*, and probably will make inroads in the eastern Maritime provinces. The Conservatives are expected to retain their strong base in western Canada.

The Clark government precipitated the election with an austerity budget calling for an 18-cent-a-gallon boost in the gasoline tax and a $4-a-barrel rise in domestic crude oil prices. The measures would have raised the price of a gallon of regular gasoline at the pump to about $1.20 from 95 cents.

Mr. Trudeau suggests that a Liberal government would not raise the gasoline tax. He also says that he would try to keep the increase in domestic oil prices below $4 a barrel.

Mr. Clark said that his proposed oil price increase would reduce the $3-billion annual subsidy on imported foreign oil while encouraging conservation and boosting domestic exploration so that Canada could attain energy self-sufficiency by 1990.

Levesque Claims Support

QUEBEC, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Premier Rene Levesque said yesterday that many prominent Quebecers — including important Liberals and members of the conservative Union Nationale party — would vote for his sovereignty association proposal in this spring's referendum.

He also hinted at a provincial election within the year and indicated federal civil servants would be integrated into the provincial public service in a politically sovereign Quebec.



United Press International

CHICAGO CONFRONTATION — Mayor Jane Byrne and striking Chicago firemen meet outside a fire station. The mayor told them they would lose public support if they ignored court demands for an end to the city's first strike by firemen — which began on Thursday. Negotiations collapsed Saturday and the mayor called for the hiring of 2,500 firefighters.

Charges Were Dropped

U.S. Undercover Front Tied to 1978 Fraud Case

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (NYT) — The U.S. government dropped charges 16 months ago against four men accused of a $17-million banking fraud. The case was dropped at the suggestion of an official in the investigative unit that has played a major role in the U.S. undercover Abscam investigation into political corruption by public officials.

The government argued in court a year ago that further proceedings at that time would threaten to expose "an ongoing criminal investigation."

The government had charged in October, 1978, that the four men sold $200 million worth of "false, forged certificates of deposit" supposedly issued by a bank based in the West Indies. The buyer, according to court papers obtained by The New York Times, was Abdul Enterprises Ltd. — an organization recently revealed as a front set up by government investigators who were carrying out the Abscam operation.

But three weeks after the four men were arrested on Oct. 4, 1978, at La Guardia Airport in New York City, the fraud complaint that had been filed against them in federal court in Brooklyn was dropped at the suggestion of the government.

Friday, an attorney for the bank involved — the International Bank and Trust Company of the City of London, based in Saint Vincent, the British West Indies — said the four men had not committed any illegal acts. He said he was seeking to determine whether the bank and the four men were themselves the victims of a "sting" operation involving government Abscam agents.

The attorney, Roland Braswell of Goldsboro, N.C., said he believed that the four men — one of them an official of the bank — had been involved in a legitimate financial transaction and were "done a great wrong" by having been arrested "and handcuffed and marched out" of the lounge at La Guardia Airport.

He said they had been at the airport to consummate the deal in which they were selling the certificates of deposit to people they thought were legitimate buyers: the representatives of Abdul Enterprises.

In the complaint filed by government agents in the federal court in Brooklyn shortly after the arrest, the four men were charged with having "knowingly, and with intent to defraud, possessed and delivered $200 million of false, forged certificates of deposits of the International Bank and Trust Co. of the City of London Ltd. *to Abdul Enterprises Ltd.*" The complaint also charged that the certificates of deposit "are worthless in that the aforesaid bank has no assets."

The certificates were sold for $17 million in cash, the complaint said, but it did not explain why only $17 million was being paid for certificates that were supposed to be worth $200 million.

According to the government complaint the four men — Jack Morris, William Bell, Edwin Linick and Donald Eacret — offered to sell $200 million worth of certificates of deposit.

Certificates of deposit dated Oct. 1, 1978, were drawn up in the name of Kambir Abdul Ruhman. According to authorities a Kambir Abdul Rahman was portrayed, as part of the Abscam operation, as a Lebanese businessman interested in diversifying his investments. The certificates of deposit were seized when the four were arrested.

Louisiana Official Tied to Probe

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (AP) — A fourth Louisiana official — Lt. Gov. James Fitzmorris — has acknowledged meeting with people he thought represented Prudential Insurance Co., the cover name used by the FBI in its Brilab investigation of suspected public corruption.

In the Brilab operation, FBI agents reportedly offered bribes in exchange for business favors to union officials and public officials in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards, Administration Commissioner Charles Roemer 2d and Public Service Commission Chairman Louis Lambert also have acknowledged meeting with people they thought were from Prudential.

Mr. Fitzmorris said Friday that he had a "very flimsy conversation" with undercover agents, but did not promise them anything. "I have never promised anything in my life, any concrete promise . . . in my 30 years in public life," he said. His lawyer said the prosecutor told him that Mr. Fitzmorris was not the target of the investigation.

New Fake Cigarette Gives Smoker His Fix Without Smoke and Tar

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (UPI) — A new experimental cigarette that never needs lighting and fills the lungs with nicotine vapor when inhaled *is helping people to stop* smoking, a doctors' publication reports.

The article in Medical World News also reported that a nicotine-spiked gum, a prescription item in Canada, will also be available through prescription in Britain in April. The gum, "Nicorette," an over-the-counter item in Switzerland, is not available in the United States. The gum is flavored with spice to mask some of the nicotine taste and costs about the same as a pack of cigarettes.

Details of the cigarette that nevers need lighting was discussed by Dr. Norman Jacobson, a San Antonio internist, in a telephone interview.

Dr. Jacobson said he and his brother Avram, a pathologist, have been involved in field-testing early models of the noncombustible cigarette for two years. He said a patent has been applied for the cigarette, and "we feel it will be approved soon."

"This does not represent a safe cigarette," he said, "because we know nothing of the side effects of nicotine alone." He added that persons trying the fake cigarette have found it "very simple, very effective and satisfying." Dr. Jacobson said one fake cigarette can be used all day.

Medical World News said each cigarette delivers about half the nicotine of a puff from a conventional one.

Evidence so far seems to show the fake cigarette satisfies the nicotine craving without the cancer-causing risks associated with long-term exposure to tar and carbon monoxide from regular cigarettes.

Lab tests show the inhaled nicotine from the fake cigarette shows up in blood the way nicotine from regular cigarettes do, proving it is absorbed into the body. But the level is lower than that from regular cigarettes.

Finns Hold Africans With Russian Icons

HELSINKI, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Eight Africans have been arrested for allegedly trying to smuggle 200 religious paintings from the Soviet Union through Finland, the police said yesterday.

Officials would not disclose the nationalities or identities of the Africans, but it is believed they were diplomats stationed in the Soviet Union.

Costs, Amount of Ships at Issue

Washington Debates Needs of the Navy

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In this year of deliberation over the military posture of the United States, a lively debate has begun over naval strategy — particularly shipbuilding plans.

Recently, the secretary of the Navy, the chief of naval operations, the secretary of defense and the Congressional Budget Office all presented varying views of the future. At issue is whether to build sophisticated, expensive ships or less capable, cheaper ships, and how many of each.

The Navy wants the best ships that money can buy and as many as are needed to be able to strike at the Soviet fleet in its home waters, to protect the sea lanes of communication to Europe and Asia, and to project naval and Marine power in areas like the Indian Ocean.

Navy Secretary Edward Hidalgo, in his annual report on the posture of the Navy, told Congress, "We do not intend to be pound-foolish and penny-wise by building ships that cannot meet essential mission requirements."

Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations, said that at the same time, "We are trying to meet a three-ocean requirement with a 1½-ocean Navy." He said the Navy needed "the capability to operate across the whole spectrum of maritime tasks."

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in his annual report to Congress on the overall military posture, was less enthusiastic about the need for ships to strike into Soviet waters and emphasized protection of the sea lanes.

But, in a shift of position, he urged that funds be approved for *building a flotilla of cruisers with* expensive anti-aircraft weapons to fend off the threat of a new long-range Soviet bomber. He had been dubious because of the cost.

The Congressional Budget Office, which does research and analysis for Congress, suggested in a report that the Navy shift its sights away from offensive strikes at the Soviet Navy and concentrate on protecting sea lanes and projecting power into the Third World.

The *study favored having the* Navy build more ships — frigates, for instance, which are smaller than cruisers — even if each was less capable. Such a less costly fleet, it said, could show the flag in many places in peacetime.

The debate ranges from the White House to the Pentagon to Capitol Hill, beginning with President Carter, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a former submarine officer. Mr. Carter generally has favored a smaller Navy.

Within the National Security Council staff, according to naval officers, there is no advocate for building highly capable ships. Council officials contend that they *must consider the overall require*ments for national security.

The Office of Management and Budget, which scrutinizes budget requests from the Navy, tends to favor less sophisticated ships and to be skeptical of the reliability of technically advanced vessels, weapons and equipment.

Backfire Threat

*Mr. Brown also has been skepti*cal of the need for spending large sums for what he calls "the last 10 percent of performance." But he shifted position somewhat recently ago when he asserted that the new Soviet Backfire bomber "is likely soon to become a greater threat to our naval forces and sea lanes of communication than Soviet submarines."

He noted that the Navy's five-year shipbuilding plan for cruisers carrying *the sophisticated Aegis air* defense system — which costs $900 million per unit — had been accelerated "to meet the expanding air threat." The Navy is to have 18 such ships by the late 1980s.

Officials at the Pentagon say that Mr. Brown, whose interests focus on strategic nuclear weapons and on the Air Force, initially had been influenced by advisers who urged the construction of additional less effective, smaller ships. But now, according to aides, he is shifting his position.

Navy leaders say that national security demands the best ships with the latest technology — vessels that can strike at the Soviet Navy in its own waters, defend the sea lanes in the Atlantic and move quickly into the Third World.

Oil Refinery Blast Kills 1 in St. Croix

CHRISTIANSTED, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, Feb. 17 (UPI) — An explosion rocked the huge Hess oil refinery on St. Croix yesterday, killing one worker and injuring 12, one seriously.

George Brewer, manager of employee relations at what Hess calls the world's largest refinery, said an explosion occurred in a boiler. He said there was no fire.

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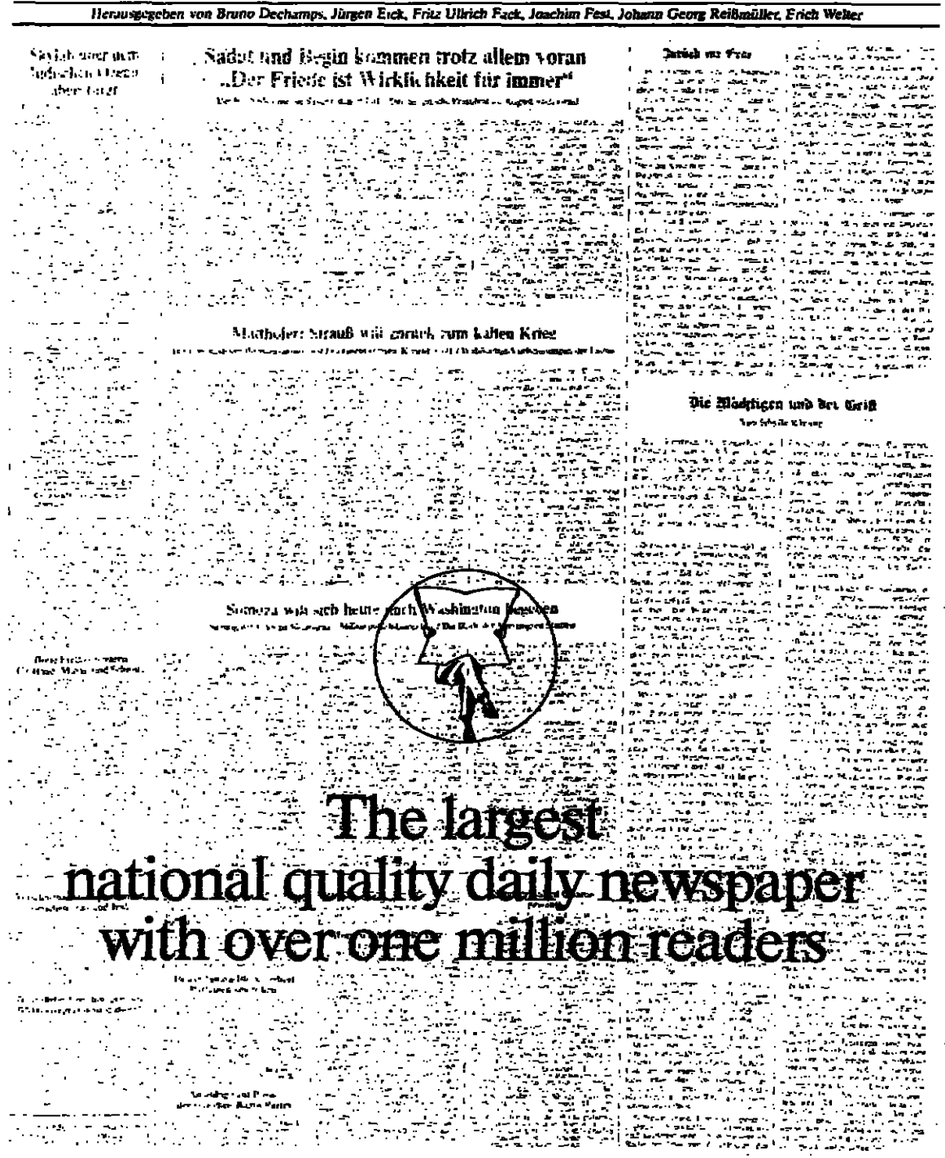
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Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
France	FF	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£Ir.	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands	Fl.	300.00	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,350.00
Rumania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	8,800.00	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Other Eur. Countr. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

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iuch Takes Office Today

ew Polish Premier Faces owing Economic Crisis

RSAW, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — d Babiuch, a 53-year-old mist and administrator, pre- today to take over as Polish r and draw up a new eco- strategy after a major politi- keup.

oritative sources said Mr. h, who began his working a miner at the age of 14, be sworn in tomorrow. He s Piotr Jaroszewicz, who was d from his party and govern- osts Friday at the end of the mist Party congress.

Jaroszewicz's fall and the g of Politburo member Stefan ski, who had overall party sibility for the economy, lear signals that the leader- ad decided to make drastic s in that area.

y leader Edward Gierek, who t Mr. Jaroszewicz into office e came to power after work- s in 1970, appears to have em- from the congress strength-

Known for Efficiency

Babiuch is a close friend and orator of Mr. Gierek. He is a economist and has a reputa- r decisiveness and efficiency.

tical sources said they expect- . Babiuch to make a number changes in ministries control- e economy, either now or fol- scheduled elections to the (parliament) on March 23. in senior state managerial were also likely, they said.

congress shakeup came as a se. It followed an admission Poland's economy, which d in the early 1970s, largely s to credits and technology he West, registered a negative h rate last year.

and owes the West at least billion and is due to pay back mated $4.5 billion this year. st find an extra $2 billion to interest charges and $1.2 billion more to cover last year's trade deficit.

Dissidents Protest

WARSAW, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — The dissident Self-Defense Committee (KOR) has publicly protested the authorities' attempts to jail dissenters as ordinary criminals, a spokeswoman said yesterday.

Anka Kowalska said KOR distributed a statement Friday complaining of a prosecutor's warrant that kept dissident Bogdan Grzesiak under arrest. He was detained Feb. 6 and charged with stealing a mimeograph printer claimed to be state property, the statement said.

Mr. Grzesiak was connected with the Nowa publishing firm, which produces works of officially banned authors and had received the printer as a gift from persons working for a state publisher, KOR said. It added that Nowa had always appealed to its readers to provide printing machines and paper, which are normally unobtainable without the authorities' permission.

Nowa could not exist without these donated machines and paper, and therefore Mr. Grzesiak was is a criminal but a political prisoner, the statement said.

KOR also said that police in Krakow had recently prevented a lecture by the "flying university," whose professors consider the state syllabus as incomplete and supplement it with their own program.

In another development, three members of the unofficial human rights movement, Andrzej Czuma, Wojciech Ziembinski and Bronislaw Komorowski, who last month lost their appeals and were sentenced to jail terms ranging from one to three months, have been summoned to start serving their terms Thursday, KOR said.

The three were accused of staging an unauthorized rally at which they allegedly slandered the nation by saying that Poland was not a free country.



ROME'S NEW RUN — Commuters and the curious packed the trains Saturday as Rome inaugurated its first new subway line since 1955. Described by its builders as the most modern in the world, the line took 20 years to build and includes 22 stations along 9.3 miles of track. Trains are regulated by a computer complex under the Piazza Vittorio outdoor food market.

$1-Billion Shortfall Expected in Europe Combine

Iran Drops Role in Nuclear Fuel Plant

PARIS, Feb. 17 (IHT) — Iran has rejected any continued part in Eurodif, a European multinational nuclear fuel-enrichment plant in France, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said in Paris this weekend.

The decision by Iran could cause a $1-billion shortfall in the financing of the project, which is backed by Belgium, Spain and Italy as well as France, according to officials involved with the plant.

Britain, which has restarted its nuclear power program, may be interested in picking up Iran's share in the project, French commentators said today.

The Iranian announcement, after Mr. Ghotbzadeh's meeting yesterday with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, signaled further bilateral difficulties over oil supplies and disputes over funds frozen in France.

The issue involves a 10-percent interest bought by the shah of Iran's government in the $4-billion Eurodif plant located at Tricastin, France. The facility is due for completion later this year. The uranium-enrichment plant using the gaseous diffusion process — Europe's first civilian plant of its kind — is intended to provide guaranteed supplies of fuel for the nuclear-power programs of participating countries.

Following the shah's overthrow, the Iranian government canceled its nuclear reactor program and stopped its payments to Eurodif.

The Iranian share was held in conjunction with France in a company called Sofidif. Iran's withdrawal might possibly have to be made good by the French partner.

The Iranian action led the French to suspend payments on a $1-billion loan from Iran and to freeze some Iranian funds in France. After unsuccessful negotiations, Iran on Jan. 1 ordered a boycott on oil sales to France, forcing the French government to look elsewhere for the 10 percent of its annual consumption that had come from Iran.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh gave no indication whether negotiations to try to reach a settlement would continue.

Laotian-Czech Treaty

BANGKOK, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — Premier Kayson Phomvihan of Laos and President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia today signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between their two countries, the Laotian news agency reported.

He Says 'Time Is Running Out'

Irish Premier Urges U.K. to Leave Ulster

By William Borders

DUBLIN, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Premier Charles Haughey, making his first major policy statement since taking office two months ago, urgently appealed to the British yesterday to begin withdrawing from Northern Ireland.

"We must face the reality that Northern Ireland, as a political entity, has failed and that a new beginning is needed," Mr. Haughey said in a speech prepared for the annual convention of his Fianna Fail party here. "The very entity itself is artificial and has been artificially sustained."

Reviewing the recent history of the troubled province, and the emotional and economic cost of the sectarian violence on daily life, the premier said:

"The time has surely come for the two sovereign governments to work together to find a formula and lift the situation onto a new plane that will bring permanent peace and stability to the people of these islands. In my view, a declaration by the British government of their interest in encouraging the unity of Ireland, by agreement and in peace, would open the way toward an entirely new situation in which peace — real, lasting peace — would become an attainable reality."

As Mr. Haughey promised when he came to power in December, his Northern Ireland policy represents only a change of emphasis from that of his predecessor, Jack Lynch. Irish governments have always stood for the reunification of north and south; even the Constitution of the country claims sovereignty for the entire island.

But now, Mr. Haughey said, "Time is running out. The situation is urgent. The time for a solution is now, and that solution can only come through political action."

Some observers, here and in London, have expected a tougher line from Mr. Haughey, a staunch republican who was expelled from the government 10 years ago in a scandal over an alleged gun-running plot, and who is seldom as unequivocal as some would like in his condemnations of terrorist violence.

Yesterday's speech had a statesmanlike tone and, although its message was tough, its appeal was conciliatory.

"Northern Ireland distorts official relations between Britain and Ireland," Mr. Haughey said. "It hinders, too, the development of friendship and cooperation at every level between ordinary people in these islands, who have such a great deal in common and who have such close personal ties going back over many generations."

In a reunified Ireland, he continued, "the safety and welfare of our fellow countrymen of the Protestant faith in Northern Ireland would be, for me personally, a special priority. It would be my concern to ensure that their place in the Ireland of the future was secure, that their traditions were honored and respected."

The British government is pledged to stay in Northern Ireland for as long as the majority there wants it, and the Protestants, who outnumber the Roman Catholics in the province 2-to-1, are presumed to be overwhelmingly opposed to reunification with Dublin.

On the other hand, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who came to power in Britain last May, is said to be determined to bring some kind of political change to the province, which is now ruled directly by the government in London.

As a start, she has organized a conference of its political leaders, Catholic and Protestant, who have spent the last month discussing some way to alter the political system.

But Mr. Haughey belittled that conference yesterday, saying that it "cannot provide a conclusive settlement," presumably because it has ruled off its agenda any consideration of such constitutional changes as reunification.

The party speech, an annual state of the union message, dealt in large part with Ireland's severe economic problems — inflation running at 16 percent, growing unemployment, and a dangerous level of public borrowing.

But the discussion of Northern Ireland was likely to attract the most attention, especially abroad. Although Mr. Haughey spoke of the economic situation as "exceptionally difficult," he said, "The government sees Northern Ireland as the major national issue and its peaceful solution as our first political priority."

Kohl Cautions Italian Leaders On Communists

ROME, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — The leader of West Germany's Christian Democratic Union told his Italian colleagues bluntly yesterday not to enter any coalition with the Communists.

"It is less than ever thinkable today that a party which nourishes itself from the same spiritual fountains as the Communist invaders of Afghanistan, the repressors of Eastern Europe and one part of my own country could share government responsibility with Christian Democrats," Helmut Kohl said.

Mr. Kohl was addressing the Italian Christian Democratic Party's congress on its second day.

Friday night, party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini called for talks with all parties, including the Communists, about a new government but he opposed Communist demands for Cabinet posts. The Communists are the second largest party in Parliament.

A spokesman for one of the party factions opposed to Mr. Zaccagnini attacked him today for suggesting talks with the Communists.

The party must decide what to do after the congress, when the third-ranking Socialists say they might stop propping up the minority coalition of Premier Francesco Cossiga.

ain Expels 2 Russians; ys Others May Follow

By James M. Markham

DRID, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Soviet citizens have been ex- l from Spain on charges of g, and officials say that other med Russian agents may soon w.

sterday, a first secretary in the st Embassy here, Anatoli Kras- ikov, boarded an Aeroflot flight foscow after having been "invit- to leave the country.

he day before, the manager of Soviet airline Aeroflot in Ma- Oleg Suranov, was put on a to Warsaw after having been ted with what was called ish military material."

moves against the two men to at least six the number of rted Soviet agents who have hrown out of Spain since Ma- and Moscow established full atic relations in February,

first expulsion — of Yuri Pi- v, a commercial attache — ed only a month after the ties stablished, and others have ed regularly.

ETA Ties Alleged

Soviet agents are reported to oncentrated on collecting in- ion on Spain's military estab- nt and its heavy industry, but apers close to the government mier Adolfo Suarez have sug- that some of them may also ad ties to leftist extremist or- tions, particularly the ETA separatist group.

newspaper Diario 16, which idized by Mr. Suarez's gov- party, reported that Mr. v, the Aeroflot manager, met n extreme leftist group in ona, and it recalled accounts ported meeting between Sovi- its and ETA militants in the m French town of Saint Jean in July, 1978.

latest expulsions, which were ed by the Soviet Embassy eem certain to strain ties be- Madrid and Moscow when arez government is adopting r attitude toward supporting antic alliance and the United as international tensions in-

ish officials say that other ed Soviet agents are to be expelled soon, and that the government is going to reduce the access by Russian fishing vessels to the Canary Islands, where they are believed to have been involved in espionage.

Salvador Frees 17 Leftists; Embassy Siege Continues

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Authorities yesterday partially met the demands of leftists holding the Spanish Embassy and released 17 jailed militants, but the leftists vowed to continue the occupation until six others are freed.

No progress was reported in the release of about 455 other hostages held by various leftist groups.

A spokesman for the leftist organization, Popular Leagues of Feb. 28, said militants would occupy the Spanish mission where they hold two diplomats hostage until their six other comrades were released.

"We defined our position last Tuesday — that we would leave the embassy in return for release of the 23, but not all have been released," he said. "We will not leave this mission while our comrades are unaccounted for, while they are arrested, attacked without provocation and murdered," he added.

Members of the leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc, some carrying fire bombs, Friday invaded the Foreign Trade Institute and are holding 60 hostages.

The leftists were protesting the threatened closure of factories in El Salvador by dozens of multinational corporations, according to institute director Arturo Guzman Trujillo, one of the hostages.

Some foreign firms have already pulled out of El Salvador, saying its impossible to do business because of the internal strife between extremists who oppose the moderate junta.

The Jesuit Central American University also was stormed Friday and three ranking school officials were reported among the undetermined number of hostages.

Witnesses said the July 30 Revolutionary University Forces were holding chancellor Ignacio Ellacuria, a Jesuit priest, Francisco Javier Elisaldi, economics school dean, and engineering school dean Freddy Villalda.

The leftist group, named for a 1975 massacre of several university students, demanded more government subsidies and an end to tuition for the public National University.

Authorities said some 300 hostages were still being held by members of the Federation of Agricultural Workers at San Salvador's Agricultural Development Bank and 80 more at its branches in San Miguel and Usulutan, two cities near the capital. The banks were occupied Thursday.

Ugandans Told To Hunt Amin

KAMPALA, Uganda, Feb. 17 (UPI) — President Godfrey Binaisa told the Ugandan military yesterday to hunt down former dictator Idi Amin, saying that there were "many crimes he has to answer for."

"As commander in chief of the Ugandan armed forces, it is my duty to direct all members of the armed forces to look for Idi Amin wherever he may be," Mr. Binaisa told a rally here. "I am certain he will be brought to justice."

Mr. Binaisa said he had been told that Marshal Amin left Libya, where he fled into exile after his overthrow last April, after two Libyans were killed in a fight and the Libyans retaliated by killing seven of his bodyguards. Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi said in December that Marshal Amin had left, but did not say where he had gone. Diplomatic reports recently said Amin fled to Saudi Arabia, but the Saudis denied the reports.

nese Criticize wan Over Riot

ING, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — yesterday criticized authori- Taiwan for their handling of the port city of Kaohsiung cember and called for closer tween Taiwan and the main-

n open letter to "Our dear ese compatriots on the lunar ear's Day," the Chinese Peo- olitical Consultative Confer- id Taipei had used the Kaoh- ncident to arrest its oppo- The consultative conference, grouping the Communist nd a number of non-Com- organizations, called on to release opposition lead- sted after the riots.

letter, printed in the official s Daily, said the conference onfident that closer links e forged with Taiwan over t decade. "We urge the Ku- ng authorities to accept the als of the Chinese Commu- ty on the peaceful resolution Taiwan question, and first o effect postal, commercial nsport links," the letter said.

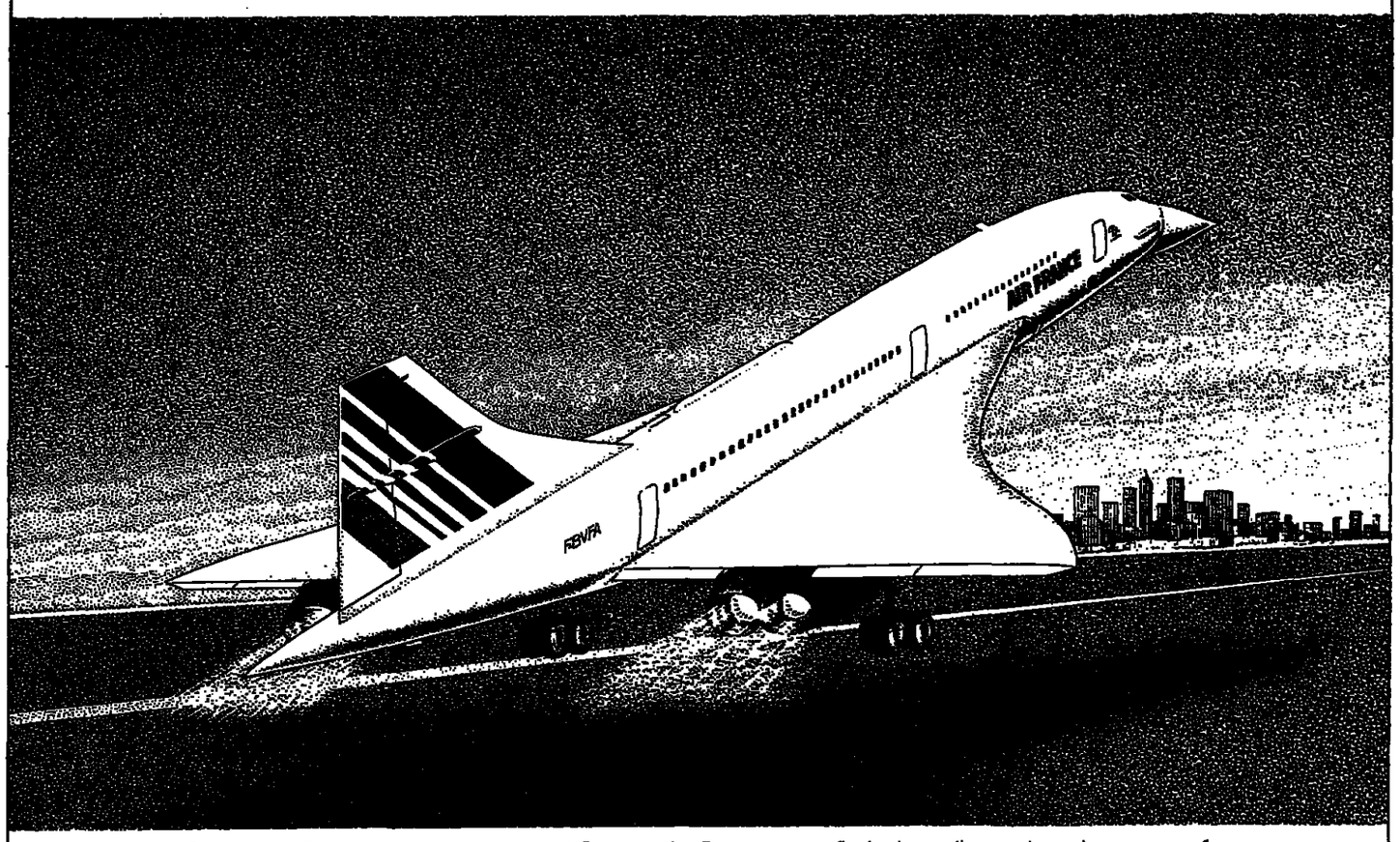
COMING IN MARCH

Focus on Cyprus

a special report by the International Herald Tribune

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New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
IAm 5.20s92	61
IAm 8⅜s95	72
IAm 9s01	73
World Bank	
IntBk 5s85	69
IntBk 5⅜s91	60
IntBk 5⅜s93	64.16
IntBk 8⅜s95	69
InBk 8.15s85	83.25
InBk 8.85s85	83.24
InBk 9.35s00	74
IntBk 8⅝s86	80.24
InBk 8.85s01	71
IntBk 7.8s86	79
IntBk 7.65s87	78.28
IntBk 7⅜s82	86.8
IntBk 7⅜s87	76.24
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	91
AMInt 9⅝s95	75
APL 10⅜97	73⅛
ARA 4⅜s96	54
ATO 4⅜s87	66⅝
ATO 10⅜98	77⅝
AetnCr 9⅝86	86
AlaBn 10.55s99	98⅜
AlaBnc 9⅛84	87
AlaP 9s2000	67
AlaP 8½s01	62½
AlaP 7⅜s02	58
AlaP 7⅜s02	60
AlaP 8⅞s03	64
AlaP 8¼s03	67¼
AlaP 9⅜s04	72
AlaP 10½05	75½
AlaP 8⅞06	71⅛
AlaP 8⅜07	65
AlaP 8⅝87	75
AlaP 9½08	70¼
AlaP 9⅝08	68
Alexn 5½96	49⅛
AlleL 10⅜99	77½
AllgL 4s81	107
AllgL 9s89	74
Allen 11½94	127
AlldC 7⅞96	72½
AlldPd 7s84	80½
AlldSt 4½81	149½
AllstF 8⅛87	77⅛
AllstF 9⅝86	85
Alcoa 5¼s91	118¼
Alcoa 6s92	60
Alcoa 9s95	74½
Alcoa 9.45s00	75¼
AluCa 9½95	76¾
AMAX 8s86	80⅝
AMAX 8½84	85½
AMAX 9⅞00	72⅞
Amerce 5s92	80
AHes 6⅜96	68½
AFoP 4.8s87	62
AForP 5s30	45
AAirl 4¼92	43
AAirl 11s88	86¼
AAirl 10⅞88	87¼
AAirl 10s89	80⅝
ABrnd 5⅝92	62¼
ABrnd 8⅝85	83⅛
ACan 6s97	61
ACan 7⅜s01	66⅛
ACeM 6⅜91	57
ADist 4⅜s86	67⅝
AExC 9½s82	91⅝
AExC 8½s85	78
AHoist 4⅜92	142
AHoist 5½93	115
AHosp 5⅜99	110½
AInvl 8⅜s89	74⅛
AMF 4¼s81	91⅜
AmMol 6s88	89½
AmSL 7⅛82	88½
AmStr 9⅜90	88¾
AmStr 9⅜01	77¼
ASuo 5.3s93	60⅝
ASu 5.3s93r	59⅝
ATT 2⅜s80	95 1-32
ATT 2¾s82	87
ATT 3¼s84	73½

Bonds	Last Price
ATT 4⅜s85	73⅝
ATT 4⅜s85r	74⅛
ATT 2⅝s86	65
ATT 2⅞s87	61
ATT 3⅞s90	55⅞
ATT 3⅞90r	54½
ATT 8⅝00	74⅛
ATT 7s01	61
ATT 7⅛s03	61½
ATT 8.80s05	72⅞
ATT 7⅜s82	91¼
ATT 8⅝s07	70⅛
Amfac 5¼94	76¾
AMP 8⅜s85	83½
Ampx 5½94	66½
Anhr 8.55s08	67
Anhr 9.9s86	89
AppP 11⅞83	96⅞
AppP 11s82	94
AppP 10⅜84	90
AppP 11s87	89½
Arco 8.70s81	93
Arco 8s82	90
Arco 8⅜s83	86⅛
Arco 8s84	86
Arco 7½82	89
Arco 7⅜86	76
Arlstr 9½89	80⅛
ArizP 7.45s02	60½
ArizP 9½s82	93¼
ArizP 9.8s80	98½
ArizP 10⅜00	85
ArizP 12½09	90
ArlnRlt 5s86	47
Armr 5s84	88½
ArCk 8.45s84	85⅞
ArRub 4½87	69
Asar 8.8s83	85¼
AshO 4⅜93	121⅞
AshO 8.8s00	72¾
AshO 11.1s04	85
ADGC 8⅞83	87
AsCo 9¼90	78⅛
AsCo 8.2s87	77⅛
Aslnv 4⅜85	69
Atchsn 4s95	48
Atchn 4s95r	47¼
AtlCL 4.95s88	63⅝
ARich 8⅞00	71¼
ARich 7⅜03	64½
AvcoC 5½93	68⅝
AvcoC 7½93	60½
AvcoF 7⅞89	71⅝
AvcoF 9⅛89	79½
AvcoF 11s90	90
AvcoF 7⅞92	67¼
AvcoF 10½s	92⅛
AvcoF 8½s84	82
AvcoF 8.2s86	74
BPNA 10s00	80¼
Bally 6s98	110
BO 4s80	95⅛
BO 4¼95	57
BO 4½10A	70
BalGE 3¼90	52¼
BalGE 10s82	93
BalGE 10⅝83	93¾
BalGE 9⅝05	77
BalGE 8¼07	67
BalGE 9⅝08	81½
BangP 5⅝92	70½
BangP 8¼94	83½
BangP 11⅛98	81½
BangP 11¼98	77½
BkCal 6⅜96	128
BkNY 6¼94	92⅛
Bonka 7⅝03	65
Bonka 8⅝05	72⅛
Bonka 8⅜01	72
Bkam 8.35s07	67
BnkTr 8⅛99	64½
BnkTr 8⅝02	73
BarcA 8⅞86	81¼
BaxL 4⅜s91	105
BaxL 4⅜s01	93½
BayCol 8½81f	94⅛
BecD 4⅛s88	80¼
BecD 5s89	69
Belco 4⅜s88	139½
Belden 8s90	111
BellCn 8⅝06	75½
BellPa 8⅞06	68¼
BellPa 7⅛12	61
BellPa 7s80	98 3-32
BellPa 7½13	61½
BellPa 9⅜14	77⅛
BellPa 8⅜15	71
BellPa 8⅛17	67⅝
BellPa 9¼19	74½
Bendx 6⅝92	64½

Bonds	Last Price
Bendx 9¼81	92½
BenCp 7½98	64
BenCp 8s0;	85⅝
BenCp 8.4s07	62
BenCp 9.4s85	87
BenCp 13s87	97⅝
BenCp 9s05	96¼
Berky 5⅜86	64
BethSt 4½90	62¼
BethSt 9s00	71
BlkD 8.45s85	84½
BoisC 9.9s86	89
BorW 7⅜s91	73⅝
BorW 9⅜s81	94¼
vlBos 4½70f	45¼
Brnf 5⅜86xw	61
Brnf 11⅝s87	90
Brnf 10s86	81
BrkUn 9⅜95	74
BrkUn 8⅝99	74
BrkUn 9⅜85	91
BudgC 6s10	48
BudgC 11⅝98	83½
Bulova 6s90	63
Burllnd 5s91	67
BurNo 5¼92	128
BurNo 8.6s99	75
Burro 7⅜81	95
Butte 5½s88	94
Butte 10¼97	67⅝
CCI 12⅛98	87
CIT 7⅝81	89⅝
CIT 8.85s82	90¼
CIT 9⅜95	80
CIT 7⅝86	81
CIT 9s91	80⅛
CMEI 6½82f	72½
CNA 8½95	70½
Caesr 12½90	87
Caesr 11⅜97	79
Caesr 12s94	85
CPc4s perp	38⅝
CarPL 7⅛02	61
CaroT 5⅝88	78
CaroT 9⅛00	75
Carr 5⅜s89	90
Carr 8⅜s96	65
CartH 7.9s82	88½
CastlC 5⅜94	83½
CastlC 8⅜s85	80
CatTr 5.3s92	70⅝
CatTr 5⅜86	75
CatTr 8.6s99	70
CatTr 8⅞82	90
CatTr 5½00	113
CatTr 8s01	68½
Cave 11½00O	77⅛
Cave 11½00N	80¾
Ceco 4.75s88	71½
Celanse 4s90	68
Cenco 5s96	53
Cenco 4⅜97	47½
ChryTel 9s98	94½
ChPop 4⅛84	109
ChrtCo 10⅜98	81
ChsBk 4⅜93	72½
ChsBk 8⅜86	80¼
ChsCo 6½96	75
ChsCp 13.5s99	100½
ChsCp 12½09	91¼
Chelse 10s99	91¼
Chmtrn 9s94	81½
ChNY 5s93	59½
ChNY 5½96	61
ChNY 6⅞80	98⅝
ChNY 7.8s82	89
ChNY 8.4s99	68¼
C&O 4½92	54
ChO 3½96E	80
CPoM 7¼12	58¼
CPoM 8⅞09	69⅝
CPoM 9s18	72
CPoV 7¼12	67⅝
CPoV 8⅞09	68
CPoV 9¼15	74
CPoWV 9s15	69
ChBQ 3⅛85	94
CGtW 4s88	52
CGtW 4½38f	41
ChokF 4½81	92¼
ChrCft 7s89	127¼
ChCft 13s99	88
ChCft 15s99	97
Chrysl 8⅞95	52⅝
Chrysir 8s98	48¼
ChryF 7⅞86	56½
ChryF 7.7s92	56
ChryF 10s81	90
ChryF 9½83	77⅛

Bonds	Last Price
ChryF 9s86	68
ChryF 8⅞82	80
ChryF 8⅞84	71½
ChryF 9⅜87	64
CinGE 4⅛87	60
Citicp 6⅜80	94¾
Citicp 13.5s89	99½
Citicp 5⅜00	65⅝
Citicp 8.45s07	69
Citicp 8⅜07	66
Citicp 11.1s98	96¼
Citicp 12.7s04	94½
CitSv 6⅛97	78½
CitSv 7.65s01	66½
CtyInv 7½90	103½
CtyInv 8s91	67⅛
CtyInv 8⅛91	68⅛
CtyInv 9s96	68
CtyInv 9⅛97	67⅛
ClkEq 9⅜82	90¼
ClkEq 8s87	77
ClevEl 7⅛90	62⅞
ClevEl 8⅜91	66⅛
ClevEl 8⅜05	66
ClevEl 9⅛09	70
ClevEl 8.85s83	87⅛
ClevEl 8.65s80	98 3-16
ClevEl 8⅛12	64⅛
ColuG 5s82	85⅝
ColuG 5⅛85	72⅛
ColuG 9s94	78⅛
ColuG 8⅜95	74⅛
ColuG 9⅛95	76
ColuG 8⅜96	72½
ColuG 8⅛96	72
ColuG 7½97M	69
ColuG 7½97J	65
ColuG 7½98	62⅞
ColuG 9⅜89	83⅛
ColuG 10⅞95	81½
ColuGas 11⅜99	95½
ColuPl 4⅜87	197¼
ColuPl 5⅛94	116½
ColuPl 11⅜90	83
ColSO 7⅜80	95 15-16
ColSO 9½84	88
ColSO 7⅜85	78½
CmlCr 8⅛97	69
CmlCr 7⅛92	63⅛
CmlCr 8s81	94¼
CmlCr 8⅞86	80½
CmlCr 8.35s86	75⅝
CmlCr 8⅜88	78
CmwE 7⅜03F	58
CmwE 7⅜03J	61⅝
CmwE 8s03	61¼
CmwE 8⅜80	97¾
CmwE 8⅛05	68½
CmwE 9s83	88⅛
CmwE 8⅜81	95
CmwE 9⅛04	72
CmwE 8s82	87
CmwE 8⅛07J	62⅝
CmwE 8⅛07D	63½
CmwE 8¼07	62¾
CmwE 9⅛08	72⅞
CmwE 9¼84	87¼
CmwE 12½86	95⅝
CmpSci 6s94	92
ConnM 6⅜90	105
ConnM 6s96	76½
ConEd 3¼81	90⅛
ConEd 3⅜82	85
ConEd 3⅛83	78½
ConEd 3⅜85	65
ConEd 4⅛86	64⅝
ConEd 5s87	63½
ConEd 4s88	55½
ConEd 4⅜90	52½
ConEd 5s90	56⅛
ConEd 4⅜92V	49
ConEd 4⅜92W	48
ConEd 4⅜93	45½
ConEd 9⅛00	70
ConEd 7.9s01	62
ConEd 7.9s02	61⅝
ConEd 7⅛03	60
ConEd 8.4s03	61⅛
ConEd 9⅛04	68
ConGs 2⅜81	90
CnNG 5s82	84
CnNG 5s85	73⅛
CnNG 4½87	65
CnNG 9s95	75⅝
CnNG 8⅞96	68½
CnNG 9⅛95	80½
CnPw 4⅛88	54½
CnPw 5⅜96	53
CnPw 6⅞98	54½
CnPw 6⅞98	56

Bonds	Last Price
CnPw 7⅞99	58
CnPw 8⅛00	67¾
CnPw 8⅛01	62½
CnPw 7½02J	62¼
CnPw 7½02O	60
CnPw 8⅛03	65
CnPw 11⅜94	90⅛
CnPw 11⅝82	96⅛
CnPw 9⅜80	98⅝
CnPw 11½00	83⅝
CnPw 9⅜06	72
CnPw 8⅞07	68
CtlAir 3½92	46
CtlGp 8½90	90¼
CtlC 8⅛s85	81⅝
CtlC 12.15s87	95
CtlOil 9⅜s99	75
CtTCol 10s82	93¼
CtlTl 10⅛83	90⅛
CtlDat 5½87	67¼
CoopL 7½91	119
CoopL 4½97	67⅛
CrnPd 4⅜83	79½
CrnPd 5⅜92	64⅝
Corng 8.65s80	98 17-32
Crane 5s93	333
Crane 7s93	60⅛
Crane 7s94	58
Crane 8s85	80
Crane 10½94	83
CrdF 8s92	67⅝
CrdF 10⅛81	94¼
CrdF 9s86	85
CrocN 7⅜96	74
CrocN 10s94	97⅝
CrwnZ 8⅞00	74
Culb 11½05	77
DPF 5½87	58⅛
Dana 9s2000	75⅝
Dart 4⅜97	67⅛
Dayc 5⅜94	64
Dayc 6s94	71
Dayc 4⅜96	87⅛
DaytH 9⅜95	82
DaytP 8⅞01	61⅜
DaytP 8⅛07	69
DaytP 12⅛09	91
Deere 7.9s87	75
Deere 8.45s	70⅛
Deere 8s02	69
DeerCr 8⅜82	90
DeerCr 8s84	83⅛
DelPw 9⅜83	90¼
DetEd 2⅜82	81
DetEd 2⅜85	65⅛
DetEd 6s96	50
DetEd 6.4s98	54⅛
DetEd 9s99	66
DetEd 9.15s00	70
DetEd 8⅛01	60½
DetEd 7⅜01	54⅛
DetEd 7½03	55½
DetEd 9⅞04	73
DetEd 12⅜82	98
DetEd 11⅞00	89½
DetEd 10⅞06	79½
DIGior 5⅜93	75⅛
Dilling 5½94	65
Dilling 9⅜99	115
Divers 5⅜93	63⅛
Divers 9⅞91	78
DmBk 7⅜96	73⅛
DmBk 9½83	90
Dow 7.75s99	67
Dow 8⅞2000	73⅛
Dow 8.92000	73½
Dow 7⅜s03	69¾
Dow 8½s05	69⅝
Dow 8½s06	73⅛
Dow 8⅜08	70
Dresr 9⅜95	86
duPnt 8s81	93
duPnt 8.45s04	70
duPnt 8s86	82⅜
duPnt 8½06	70½
DukeP 7⅜02	58
DukeP 7⅜03	64
DukeP 8⅛03	65
DukeP 9⅜04	74½
DukeP 9½05	74¼
DukeP 8⅜06	69
DukeP 10⅞09	81½
DuqL 8⅜00	69⅛
DuqL 10⅛09	81
DuqL 12⅛10	98
EGG 3½s87	133
EasAir 5s92	48½

Bonds	Last Price
EasAir 4⅜93	48½
EasAir 11½99	90⅛
EKod 4½88	67¼
Eaton 7.6s96	71
EatnCr 8½84	86⅛
ElPas 6s93A	155
ElPas 12.45s97	97⅝
Englh 5⅜97	265
Ens 9⅜s95	82
Ens 8.95s99	80
EqtL 6⅜90	69⅛
EssxC 11⅛98	80
Estrl 6¼95	103
Estrl 12½95	91¼
Exxon 6s97	58
Exxon 6½98	62
ExxP 9s04	71⅞
ExxP 8.05s80	97
ExxP 8⅞00	75⅝
ExxP 7.65s83	87⅛
FMC 4⅜92	73⅛
Falrch 4⅜92	263
Frch 9⅜98	73
FairFd 9s96	99¼
Fal 8.85s96	78
Famly 5s81	86
Farah 5s94	40
Feddr 5s96	37½
Feddr 8⅞94	58½
FedN 4⅜s96	73
Filmwy 6s88	90
Filmwy 11s98	74
Filmwy 10s99	62⅛
Finan 10⅛98	81
FlnCpA 6s88	58
Firest 9¼04	72
Firest 8½83	84⅞
FBkSy 8⅞83	89½
FstChl 6⅜80	95⅞
FstChl 7⅜86	74½
FlmlBn 9s83	88¼
FMerBc 9⅜82	91
FtNBo 6⅜80	97 1-32
FtNBo 7.6s81	92¾
FtNBo 8s82	89⅞
FtNBo 8.3s85	83
FtPenn 5s93	44
FstSec 11s99	99
FUnRE 8⅞99	102
FtWis 8½96	73
FlsbM 4⅜97	59½
FlshF 6½94	56
FlexlV 4⅜97	72¼
FlaECs 5s11	76¼
FlaPL 8⅛80	97½
FlaPL 8⅞82	91
FlaPL 10⅜81	95
Ford 8¼90	72
Ford 9¼94	78
FrdC 8⅞90N	79
FrdC 8½91	72
FrdC 7½91	65⅝
FrdC 4½96	56
FrdC 4⅞98	61
FrdC 7s80	98 5-16
FrdC 7½92	67
FrdC 8⅛82	91
FrdC 9⅜81	95
FrdC 10½94	83
FrdC 8⅜82	88
FrdC 9½95	77⅝
FrdC 8.85s85	83
FrdC 8⅞86	81⅛
FrdC 8⅜86	81½
FrdC 9⅛01	73
FrdC 8.1s84	81½
FrdC 8¼88	74¾
FrdC 7⅞89	72½
FrdC 7.85s88	75⅛
FrdC 8⅜02	68⅛
FrdC 8⅞84	81⅛
FrdC 8½88	76½
FrdC 9s84	87
FrdC 8⅞90	70
FrdC 9½85	85⅛
FrdC 9.55s89	83
ForeD 4½80	92 25-32
FoMcK 6s94	85
Frui 6s87	68½
Frui 5½94	70⅝
FruF 7.6s84	76⅛
FruF 9.15s83	89¼
FruF 8s87	73⅛
Fuqua 9½98	67¼
Fuqua 9⅞97	71
GTE 10s2000	85
Gamb 10s89	84

Bonds	Last Price
GambC 9⅜86	81
Gelco 14⅜99	92⅛
GnAcc 4⅞85	74⅛
GnATr 5⅜99	73
GCfa 5⅛87	69½
GnEl 5.3s92	61½
GnEl 7⅜96	71⅜
GnEl 8⅜04	72⅛
GElCr 7s80	98 5-16
GElCr 8⅞82	91¼
GElCr 8.6s85	84½
GElC 8.65s84	87¾
GElCr 8⅛86	81
GElCr 9⅜84	89⅞
GElCr 9⅜87	88
GElCr 11⅞88	96½
GElCr 11½90	95¼
GenFin 9⅜84	86½
GFood 8⅞90	86⅛
GHost 7s94	53
GHost 5s88	76¾
GnInst 5s92	93
GMills 8⅞95	81
GMA 5s80	95 1-16
GMA 5s81	93⅛
GMA 4⅜82	85½
GMA 4⅜82r	84⅛
GMA 4⅜83	82
GMA 4⅜83r	82
GMA 4½85	71
GMA 4⅜86	68½
GMA 4⅜87	66½
GMA 6¼88	68
GMA 7⅛90	66⅜
GMA 8s93	71⅛
GMA 7⅜94	68⅛
GMA 7⅜95	63⅛
GMA 7⅜92	66½
GMA 7.85s98	65⅛
GMA 8⅞99	72⅛
GMA 8.70s83	89½
GMA 8⅜s85	81
GMA 8⅛s84	85¼
GMA 8⅜s00	73⅛
GMA 8⅛86A	77
GMA 8⅛86J	78⅛
GMA 8.15s86	80⅛
GMA 8⅛96	69¼
GMA 7.35s87	76¼
GMA 8s02	69½
GMA 7.3s85	80⅛
GMA 8.65s08	67⅛
GMA 8⅞88	78
GMA 8⅞85	85¼
GMA 9s84	86
GMA 9⅜89	86⅞
GMA 9⅜03	78⅛
GMA 9⅛89	80½
GMA 9.4s04	74
GMA 11.9s87	98
GMA 12s05	94⅛
GM 8.05s85	84
GM 8⅜s05	72¼
GTE 4s90	59
GTE 6¼91	74¼
GTE 5s92	61¼
GTE 9⅜95	86
GTE 6¼96	79½
GTE 9⅛99	80
Gene 10⅛84	81¼
GaPac 5¼96	101¼
GaPac 6⅞82	89⅛
GaPac 7⅛85	82¼
GaPac 12s87	95½
GaPw 8⅞00	67⅛
GaPw 7⅜01	60
GaPw 8⅛01	60
GaPw 7⅜01	57
GaPw 7½02J	55¾
GaPw 7½02D	56
GaPw 7⅞03	60⅛
GaPw 8⅞04	65
GaPw 11⅞00	85
GaPw 11⅜05	84⅛
GaPw 9⅞06	75
GaPw 9⅜08	69
GaPw 9⅜08	74
GaPw 10½09	74⅛
GaPw 11s09	81
GldLw 4⅜87	125
GloMar 12⅛98	87½
Gdrch 7s97	61
Gdrch 9⅜82	93⅛
Gdyr 8.6s95	68
GordnJ 5s88	100½
Grace 4¼90	79
Grace 6½96	140

Bonds	Last Price
GranC 4⅜94	62⅞
GtNoR 3⅛90	51⅜
GGlan 4⅛92	74½
Greyh 6½90	96
Greyh 9⅜01	73¼
GreyF 9.7 84	86
GthRt 6⅞82	84½
Grum 4⅜97	87
Grum 8s99	147¼
GlfWn 6s88	68
GlfWn 5½93	101
GlfWn 7s03A	52½
GlfWn 7s03B	53½
GlfMO 4s44	30½
GlfMo 5s56f	30
GlfOil 8½95	72⅞
GlfOil 10.7s09	88½
GlfRes 10⅞97	80
GlfRes 12½04	86
GlfStU 7⅛92	75
Hallb 8⅛81	92
HamP 5s94	73
Harra 9½96	82½
HarBk 7.2s80	96⅞
Hawn 9s2000	74
Heinz 7⅛97	77½
Hellr 9½89	80
Hellr 9⅛91	76½
Hellr 8s93	67
Hellr 7⅞80	95⅛
Hellr 10½86	90
Hellr 8.1s87	75¾
Hercul 6½99	78
Hercul 8⅞83	88⅞
Heubn 4½97	57¾
HiltnH 5½95	225
Holldy 9½95	80
HonyF 9.65s81	94¼
HonyF 8.7s86	77¼
HookC 4⅜91	62⅛
HosAlt 10s91	90
HoCp 10⅛90	95
Hostin 5⅛94	59⅞
HousF 4⅜87	65
HousF 7⅜99	66
HousF 8⅛01	70
HouF 10.4s81	96
HousF 8.3s6	81⅛
HouF 7.85s86	77⅛
HousF 8½83	87
HousL 5½85	83½
Humn 11.7s98	78⅜
Humn 9½98	70¼
Humbl 6⅜98	80⅛
HuntlR 9⅜04	68⅛
ITTF 9.7s83	86⅛
ITTF 11⅛85	91¼
IllBel 2⅜81	91 1-32
IllBel 7⅜06	64½
IllBel 8s04	67
IllBel 8⅛16	66
IICnl 3⅜89H	48½
IllPw 8⅜06	65⅛
Inco 6.85s93	60
InMic 10⅛82	92⅞
InMic 11s83	90½
InMic 10⅛87	85
InMP 10⅞84	89½
IndBel 8⅛11	64
IndBel 10s14	70⅞
IndBel 8⅛17	65⅛
IndBel 8s14	63⅛
IndNtl 8⅜96	68
InNtl 7.4s03	90
IngR 8⅜s85	87
InldStl 8⅜95	73
InldStl 9½00	77
Insllco 9⅜99	110
IBM 9½86	88¼
IBM 9⅜04	78⅛
IntHrv 4⅜88	64⅛
IntHrv 4⅜88r	65
IntHrv 4.8s91	59⅞
IntHrv 8⅜95	77
IntHrv 9s04	72
InHvC 4⅜81	89½
InHvC 8⅜91	72
InHvC 9.15s82	91¼
InHvC 8⅜81	94 17-32
InHvC 9s84	87
InHvC 8.35s86	77⅛
InMin 4s91	155
InMult 9⅛96	76⅛
IPap 8.85s95	74⅛
IPap 4⅜96	53¼
IntTT 11s82	96
IntTT 9⅜s83	88⅛

Bonds	Last Price
IntTT 8⅜00	112
InvDiv 6½92	77
Inco 5⅜89	60
IrvBk 12.65s04	94⅛
Itel 9⅜98	43⅝
Itel 10½98	53⅛
JCP 9⅜06	73¼
JnM 9.7s85	90½
JonsL1 6⅜94	46½
JonsL1 6½88	57¼
JonelL 6⅜94	54⅞
JonelL 9⅞95	69
JonelL 9⅜96	66⅞
Kmart 6s99	75⅞
Kane 9½90	76
KaufB 12⅛99	84
Kellog 8⅜85	86
KerrMc 8s83	84⅞
KimCl 5⅞91	75
KimCl 5⅞92	82⅝
Kirsch 6s95	74
Kraft 6⅞96	85
Kraft 8⅜04	77
Krogr 9s95	76¼
Krogr 9⅞83	92½
LFE 10s92	71¼
LTV 5s88	53⅛
LTV 9¼97	43⅛
LTV 11s87	71⅛
LearS 10s04	77
Lfemk 11s98	77
Lfemk 11⅜99	84⅞
LipGp 6s92	60
Lionel 10⅛99	74
Litton 3½87	120
Lockh 4¼92	71
Loew 6⅞93	70⅞
LomN 5½91	73⅛
LonSt 5⅜93	111
LglsLt 9¼82	90½
LglsLt 9¼83	88½
LglsLt 9⅜84	89
Loral 10⅜97	85⅛
Lorlld 6⅜93	71
LouGs 3¼84	72
Lowen 8½96	63
LuckSt 6⅜00	105
Lykes 7½94N	51½
Lykes 7½94	50½
Lykes 11s00	71½
Lynch 8½99	117
MGIC 5s93	66
MGIC 8⅜88	76¼
MckF 9⅜90	82⅛
MckTr 7⅜97	65¼
MckTr 10⅜85	87⅛
Macke 4⅜92	60
MacMl 4s92	72½
McyCr 8s82	90
McyCr 9¼80	96 5-16
MeYk 9.1s02	66½
MeYk 8½02	69
MfrH 7.6s81	91¾
MfrH 8⅛04	72½
MfrH 8⅛82	90½
MfrH 8½07	66
MfrH 12.15s87	92⅜
MarO 8½00	69
Marcor 6½88	64½
MdCu 5⅜94	85½
MdNtl 8s86	78
MaMu 6⅜90	69½
MaMu 6¼91	65⅛
MosEl 9⅞82	92
MavDC 9s89	80⅛
McCro 5s81	88
McCro 6½92	57
McCro 7½94	50½
McCro 10½85	86⅛
McCro 7½94N	50½
McCro 7⅜97	50½
McCro 7⅜95	52
McDnl 9⅜82	94⅛
McDnl 9s85	87
McDD 4⅜91	146
McGH 3⅞92	63
Mead 8½95	70
Melln 7.8s82	89⅛
Melln 13.5s89	100⅜
Melln 12⅜89	93⅛
Melvl 4⅞s96	89½
Memx 5¼90	51
Merck 7⅛85	82½
MGM 9s92	80⅛
MGM 10s93	72⅛
MGM 10s94	73⅛
MGM 10½s96	78
MGM 9⅜s86	82
Metro 9½88	80
MichB 7⅜11	63
MichB 9.6s08	78½
MichB 8⅛15	66¼
MicG 10⅛82	95
MicW 9⅞s94	85⅛
MicW 10⅛95	93
MidMt 8s80	99¼
MplsSL 6s85r	78
MplsSL 6s85r	77
MMM 8.20s	85
MMM 8.85s	75
MRvT 9⅜90	89
MKT 5½33f	23⅛
MPcCp 8s94	220
MPac 4¼90	63½
MPac 4¼90r	61
MPac 4¼05	42
MPac 4¼05r	40⅛
MPac 4⅜20f	43
MPac 4⅜30f	41
MPac 5s45f	44½
MoPtC 10s97	83¼
Mobil 8½01	70⅛
MohD 5½94	64
Monog 10s99	76
Monog 11s04	78
Mons 9⅜00	75
Mons 8s85	81⅜
MnlWC 4⅞80	96 5-16
MnlWC 5⅜87	92⅛
MnlWC 6½87	68½
MnlWC 7⅛88	64⅛
MnlWC 9s89	77
MnlWC 9⅜90	72½
MnlWC 9⅛83	90
MnlWC 8⅞86	77
MnlWC 9⅜84	92⅛
MonyM 7s90	82

Bonds	Last Price
Morgn 4⅜98	69
Morgn 8s86	79½
MStTl 7⅜11	60½
MStTl 7⅜13	62½
MStTl 9⅜12	79
MStTl 9⅜15	76
MStTl 8.7s81	93⅝
MStTl 7⅞16	63½
MStTl 8s17	65
MStTl 8⅜78	68
MStTl 9⅜14	74
MStTl 11⅜19	86
NCNB 8.49S	73
NCNB 8⅜99	68
Nabis 7⅜s03	67
NarE 10½80	98⅛
NCan 5s93	85½
NCash 5.6s91	77
NCash 7.7s94	72½
NCity 5⅜88	56¾
NCity 6½91	62⅛
NDair 4⅜92	74
NDist 4½92	118
NHom 4⅜96	36⅛
Nlnd 5⅜88	91
Nlnd 10s99	69
NLead 4⅜88	66
NRUt 10½81	95½
NRUt 8.95s85	83
NStl 8⅞06	67
Natom 8⅞97	72
NtrlG 6⅞80	97⅛
NEnT 3s82	81½
NEnT 8⅛09	69
NEnT 8.2s04	66⅛
NEnT 7⅜07	60⅛
NEnT 8s03	63
NEnT 9⅜10	75
NJBTl 3⅛88	59
NJBTl 7¼11	61
NJBTl 7⅜12	60⅞
NJBTl 7⅜13	61⅛
NJBTl 8⅛16	65⅛
NJBTl 8s16	65½
NJBTl 8⅜18	70¼
NYBS 13.75s81	97⅛
vINYH 4s07f	92½
vINYH 4s07fr	90
vINYH 4½zst	10⅛
NYEG 7⅜01	60
NYE 10.4s82	92⅛
NYEG 9⅞05	77⅞
NYTl 2⅜82	83⅛
NYTl 4½91	55½
NYTl 4⅜93	50
NYTl 3⅜96	45
NYTl 7⅜06	64½
NYTl 8s08	64⅛
NYTl 7⅜11	59½
NYTl 8.3s12	65
NYTel 9s14	73
NYTel 8s83	88⅞
NYTl 8⅞15	70¼
NYTl 8¼15	66⅛
NYTl 7⅞17	65
NYTl 8⅞18	71
NewhL 6s95	104⅛
NIMP 4⅞87	64⅛
NIMP 12.6s81	98½
NIMP 10.2s05	78
NIMP 10⅞85	96
NIMP 8.35s07	69
NorfW 4s96r	43⅛
Norlin 9s88	70⅛
NoAPh 4s92	68½
NoNG 4⅞81	89
NoNG 4½84	79
NoNG 9½90	86½
NoNG 9s85	86
NoNG 9s95	78
NoPac 4s97	48¼
NoPac 3s47	30¼
NoPac 3s47r	30¼
NoSP 4⅛s86	65⅛
NoSP 5s90	60
NwBn 6⅜03	93¼
NwBn 12.15s89	92⅝
Nwstl 7½94	71⅜
NwnBl 7⅜17	65⅛
NwnBl 10s14	79
NwnBl 8⅜12	69¼
NwnBl 9⅛16	77
NortS 6s98	63
OcciP 11s82	94¾
Ogden 5s93	79
OhBIT 7⅜13	64⅞
OhBIT 9s18	74¼
OhEd 10s81	94¼
OhEd 9½06	69⅛
OhEl 11s83	94⅛
OhPw 10⅛82	92⅝
OhPw 12½81	96½
OkIGE 4½87	64⅛
OwCar 6⅜94	70½
OwnIll 4½92	69
OwnIll 7⅛01	60
OwnIll 9s81	92¼
PNB 6⅜82	83½
PPG 9s95	78½
PPG 8s85	78⅛
PPG 9⅞89	85
PSA 11⅛04	104⅛
PGE 2⅜s80	93½
PGE 3⅛s84	65½
PGE 4½s86	69
PGE 5s89	59½
PGE 5s91	57
PGE 4⅝s92	58
PGE 4⅜92r	55⅛
PGE 4⅜s94	43⅛
PGE 4⅛s95	45¼
PGE 4⅞96KK	46⅛
PGE 6⅜s02	69½
PGE 8s2003	63⅞
PGE 7⅜s03	61⅞
PGE 7⅛s04	59½
PGE 7⅜05ZZ	62
PGE 7⅜05A	62⅝
PGE 9⅛s06	69¼
PGE 9.85s82	94
PGE 9⅜s06	73
PGE 9½s85	87¼
PGE 8⅛08	64⅛
PGE 8½09	66⅛
PGE 9⅜11	71½
PGE 10⅛12	76⅛

Bonds	Last Price
PacGT 8s90	69
PacLS 8⅜93	81⅜
PacLS 9s85	85⅛
PacLS 9.385	82½
PNwT 8⅜10	68½
PNwT 8⅜08	71⅜
PNwT 9s12	72⅛
PNwT 10⅛19	80
PSwAir 6s87	69⅛
PacTT 2⅞85	64
PacTT 2⅞86	64
PacTT 4⅞88	59¼
PacTT 3⅜91	51
PacTT 8.65s05	66⅛
PacTT 8⅞06	69
PacTT 7.8s07	61
PacTT 7⅛08	58
PacTT 7⅜80	97¾
PacTT 7⅞09	60⅞
PacTT 9⅛11	70½
PacTT 9s81	93
PacTT 9.1s84	88
PacTT 8⅞15	66½
PacTT 8⅜17	62⅝
PacTT 9⅛14	73
PacTT 9s18	67
PacTT 9⅜18	71½
PacTT 9⅞16	74
PacTT 9⅛19	71
PacTT 12.7s19	90¼
Paine 11½99	85
PAA 4½s84	73⅛
PAA 4½s86	60
PAA 5⅛s87	55½
PAA 11⅛s86	90⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	90½
PAA 7⅛s98	87½
PAA 9⅞s96	105⅛
PAA 11½94A	85½
PAA 11½94B	84¼
Papcft 5⅛94	71½
PatPat 8½92	157
PC 7s87fD	71
PenC 7s87Af	81⅛
PenC 7s87Bf	56½
PenC 8s87Yf	69⅛
PennD 5s82	80
PenyF 4⅛84	74
PenyF 5⅜87	66
PnyF 9.45s81	94⅛
Penny 9s99	73⅛
Penwl 9½95	73½
Penwl 9⅞85	81
Pennzl 7⅛88	75
Pennzl 7⅛88	74⅛
Pennzl 5⅛96	206
Pennzl 8⅞96	66⅜
Pennz 10⅜83	92⅛
Pepsic 8⅜81	94
Pepsic 8⅛85	86
Pfizer 4s97	84
Pfizer 8⅞85	83⅛
Phelp 8.1s96	72⅛
Phelp 8½s85	83⅞
PhilEl 2⅜81	86½
PhilEl 3⅛83	73
PhilEl 5s89	59⅛
PhilEl 6½93	58
PhilEl 4½94	49
PhilEl 6⅜97	52½
PhilEl 9s95	73
PhilEl 7⅜00	57½
PhilEl 8⅛96	65
PhilEl 7⅜01	56
PhilEl 7½98	60
PhilEl 7½99	59
PhilEl 8½04	65
PhilEl 11s80	98⅛
PhilEl 12⅞81	99
PhilEl 11⅞00	86½
PhilEl 9⅛06	68
PhilEl 9⅜02	70
PhilEl 8⅜03	68
PhilEl 9⅜08	70⅛
PhilEl 12½05	91
PhilM 8.65s84	86⅛
PhilM 9.55s86	87½
PhilIP 7⅜01	66⅞
PhilV 5⅛s94	65
PiedAv 12s04	106
Pillsb 8⅜95	74½
Pittsb 4s97	46¼
Pittsln 9.2s04	95
Pneum 9⅜98	70⅛
ParG 10⅞80	97 1-32
ParG 10s82	92⅛
ParG 9⅜s85	85½
ParG 11⅜05	85
ParG 9⅛s06	72
ParG 8⅜07	64⅛
PotEl 9½s05	73⅛
PotEl 8⅛09	65
PrimeC 6⅜98	147
ProcG 7s02	69
ProcG 8⅛05	71⅛
PSCol 8⅜00	71
PSCol 7½02	60
PSInd 9⅜81	95
PSInd 9.6s05	76⅛
PSInd 7⅜07	58
PSInd 9⅜85	87⅛
PSNH 12s99	86½
PSEG 9s95	71¼
PSEG 8½04	70
PSEG 12s04	94⅛
PSEG 8⅜06	70⅛
PSEG 8⅛07	62¼
PSEG 9⅜09J	72½
PSEG 9⅜09N	90
Pugt 10⅜83	94¼
Pugt 10.45s85	90⅛
Purex 4⅞94	67⅛
RCA 9¼s90	86
RCA 4½s92	57
RainB 9½85	88½
RalsP 7.7s96	74
RalsP 5⅛00	87⅛
Ramln 8s95	112
Ramln 5s96	58½
Ramln 10s00	114
Ramln 10s93	68
RapA7 7s94	48⅛
RapA6 7s94	48½
RapA 7½s85	71⅜
RapA 6s88	57
RapA 10⅛03	66
RapA 12s99	77⅛
RapA 10⅜04	67

Bonds	Last Price
RapA 11s05	70¼
RdgB 5½s88	232⅛
RltyRef 12s98	81¼
RelEl 7¼s96	70
RelGp 9⅜98	73
RelGp 9⅞99	73⅛
RepMt 9s90f	102⅛
RepStl 8.9s95	73⅛
RevrC 5½92	65¼
Rexn 5⅜01	116
Reyln 7⅜01	67
ReyM 4½91	74
ReyTb 7s89	78⅛
Riegel 5s93	76¼
RochG 10⅜83	92½
Rocln 4¼91	122
Rocln 8.3s96	63
Rocln 4⅞87	66⅜
Rocln 8.9s86	84½
RohmH 9s85	83½
Rohr 5¼86	87
Ryder 11½90	92
Ryder 12⅛86	95
SCM 5½s88	73⅜
SCM 9¼s90	83⅛
Sabln 6½99	166
Saleco 7.6s86	75¼
StLSaF 4s97	41⅛
StLSaF 5s06f	43
StRPa 4⅜97	111
SanD 10.782	93⅛
SanD 10s06	75
SanD 8⅜07	65
Sandrs 5s92	74½
SFeln 6⅛98	198
SaFP 8⅛80	96 1-32
SavEl 12½81	96
SavEl 9.8s86	83
Savin 11⅜98	80
ScotFet 9¼85	88
Scat 8.15s85	81½
SbdFn 5⅛80	96⅛
Seatsl 9¼01	75⅛
Searl 7½80	96
Searl 8s81	92⅛
Sears 4⅜83	79⅞
Sears 4⅜83r	79
Sears 6⅜93	63¼
Sears 8⅜95	73⅛
Sears 7⅜85	83
Sears 8s06	66⅞
Sears 7⅜07	63
SearA 5s82	86¼
SearA 8⅞86	78⅛
Seatrin 6s94	54½
SecP 7.7s82	90⅛
SecP 8.8s85	81
SLR 10⅜03	77
SLR 9s05	100
ShellO 5.3s92	63½
ShellO 8½00	72
ShellO 8⅜05	72⅞
ShellO 8s07	66
ShllPL 7½99	65
ShWl 5.45s92	58⅛
ShWl 6¼95	75
Signl 8.65s94	83
Singer 8s99	58¼
SkllCp 5s92	83⅝
SmthA 10⅛95	90½
SmK 8.15s84	84
Socny 4⅛93	60⅛
SohloB 9⅜99	79¾
SohioP 8⅜01	65⅛
SoAlT 6⅜82f	79
SoCBl 8¼04	68
SoCBl 7⅜12	58⅞
SoCBl 8⅛13	65
SoCBl 10s14	79½
SoCBl 9.2s10	74
SoCBl 8.2s83	87⅛
SoCBl 8⅛17	65⅛
SoCBl 8⅛15	64⅛
SoCBl 9⅛19	76⅛
SoCBl 9⅛18	77
SoestB 4⅜97	55
SoestB 10s83	90
SoBIT 2⅜85	66½
SoBIT 7.6s08	64¼
SoBIT 7⅜10	62
SoBIT 7⅜13	62
SoBIT 8s14	65⅛
SoBIT 8⅛16	66
SoBIT 8⅛17	65½
SoBIT 8⅜18	72½
SoBIT 10.9s19	87⅛
SCE 3⅛s80	94⅛
SoCG 8.85s95	79⅞
SoCG 10⅛81	96
SoCG 8½97	70¼
SCouG 9½s95	76⅛
SoNG 7.7s91	74⅛
SoNG 8⅛86	80½
SNET 8⅛08	65
SNET 9⅜10	77⅛
SPac 4½s81	91
SPac 10.35s94	84
SPac 5⅛s83	80½
SPac 5⅜83r	90
SPac 2⅜96r	37
SouRy 5s94	56⅛
SouRy 5s94r	55½
SoulF 10⅛86	89
SwBsh 9⅜01	74
SwBT 2⅜85	66
SwBT 8⅜07	70⅛
SwBT 6⅜11	56½
SwBT 7⅜09	63½
SwBT 7⅜12	60½
SwBT 7⅜13	62½
SwBT 8⅛14	67
SwBT 8.2s82	92½
SwBT 9⅛15	74⅞
SwBT 8½16	68⅛
SwBT 8⅛17	67
SwBT 8⅜18	72¼
SwBT 9⅜19	76¼
Sperry 6s00	129⅛
SperryF 7⅞85	80¼
Spiegl 5⅛83	76½
Squibb 8s85	82¼
Staly 8½95	73⅛
SOCal 4⅜83	79¼
SOCal 5⅜92	60
SOCal 7s96	65
SOCal 8⅜05	72
StOln 4½83	81

Bonds	Last Price
StOInd 6s91	64¼
StOln 6s98	56⅛
StOln 9.2s04	75
StOln 13⅛89	100⅛
StOln 8⅜05	70¼
StOln 7⅜87	68⅛
StdOh 8½00	70
StdOh 8s81	94⅛
StdOh 7½86	77
StPac 12⅜99	94
StPkg 5⅛90	50
StPkg 6s90	52
StalStB 9s83	86
Stauf 8½96	77
SterlBn 6½90	70
Stevens 4s90	90
StorBr 4½86	170⅛
Suave 5s97	45
SunCh 11⅜96	83
SunCh 11⅛96	81
SunOil 4⅜90	60⅛
Sundstr 5s93	124¼
Sunsh 6½89	212
Sybrn 4½87	72½
Sybrn 9⅜85	84½
TRE 9⅜02	254
TRW 9s85	84⅛
TalcNt 6s94	49½
TalcNt 13⅜99	85
Tandy 10s94	76⅛
Tandy 10s91	75½
Tandy 6½03	116¼
Tapp 5½s94	52⅛
Telcm 13⅜99	90
Teledy 7s99	60
Teledy 10s04	77
Telex 9s96	60
Telex 11⅜96	73
Tenco 7s93	66½
Tenco 9s94	85⅛
Tenco 9⅞00	80
Tenco 11⅞83	97⅛
TVA 7s97	63¼
TVA 7s97r	63
TV 7.35s97B	63⅛
TV 7.35s97Br	64
TV 7.35s97C	62⅛
TV 7.35s97Cr	62
TVA 7.4s97	63½
TVA 7.4s97r	66½
TV 7.35s98A	63
TV 7.35s98B	63½
TV 7.35s98Br	65½
TV 7⅛s98C	67⅛
TV 7⅛s98Cr	66⅛
TVA 7.7s98	65⅛
TVA 8.05s99	71½
TV 8.05s99r	72⅛
TerR 2⅜85	66½
TerR 4s19	46
Tesoro 5⅛89	147
Texco 5⅜97	58
Texco 7⅜01	69
Texco 8⅞05	75¼
Texco 8½06	71¼
TxPac 3⅞85	88⅛
TxCo 3⅜83	79⅛
TxGsT 8⅜84	87⅞
TxGsT 7⅜86	81½
Txlnd 7⅜92	78⅛
Txlnt 11½old	78
Textl 4⅜96	33¼
TmeM 9⅜86	84
TolEd 9s00	69⅛
TolEd 8s03	58⅞
TolEd 9.35s85	83
TolEd 11s09	91
TrollF 8.2s87	76
Trane 4s92	69½
TWA 4s92	38⅛
TWA 5s94	42¼
TWA 10s85	89½
TWA 11s86	90
TWCo 10s99	64
TrGPL 8⅜89	77
TrGPL 9½90	75⅛
TrGPL 8⅞91	81
TrGPL 9⅜86	89¼
Trvlr 8.7s95	70½
TrlSM 7s92f	52½
TucEP 7.65s03	63
TCFox 10⅛98	77
UNC 12s98	86
UBk 7.35s01	57⅝

Bonds	Last Price
UCarb 5.3s97	60⅛
UCarb 8½05	70
UCarb 7⅜06	64
UCarb 9.35s09	75
UnCp 6s88	70
UnCp 7s89	84½
UnEl 10½05	82
UOilC 8⅜82	88⅛
UOilC 8⅛85	84⅞
UPac 4⅜99	313½
UPac 8.6s83	87½
Unirvl 5½96	40½
UnAL 5s91	51
UnAL 4¼92	51
UBrnd 7⅛88	71
UBrnd 5½94	49¼
UBrnd 9⅜98	63⅛
UGCp 4⅜82	84½
UGsP 8⅜87	75⅛
UGsP 10⅞90	91½
UGsP 9½84	87
USGy 4⅞91	54
USHo 5½96	67
USHo 10s87	81
USPlC 8s96	70
USRlt 5⅜89	60
USStl 4s83	77⅛
USStl 4½86	65
USStl 4½86r	64
USStl 4⅞96	46⅛
USStl 7⅜01	65½
USStl 5⅜01	56½
UnTec 4½92	51
UnTec 9⅜04	79
UnUtl 5s93	63
UnVaBk 7⅜97	65⅞
Univar 9⅞99	91
Uptln 8⅛85	82
UtaP 10⅜83	91½
UtaP 10⅜05	90
UtaP 8⅜06	68⅛
UtaP 8½07	70
Valer 7⅜91	63⅛
Verex 4⅜92	59
VerP 8½98	78
VaEP 3¼82	81⅛
VaEP 3⅜86	63
VaRy 3s95	61⅛
VaRy 6s2008	52⅛
Vul 10¼2000	82½
WagE 6⅞86	72
Walgr 5½91	100
WaltJ 5⅜91	81
WaltJ 8s98	66⅛
WaltJ 9½96	74
WarC 8⅛86	77¼
WarC 9⅜96	75½
WarL 8.3s85	83½
WarL 8⅜00	77
Wean 5½93n	58½
Wean 5½93	59
WsPtP 7⅜00	94
WAirL 5⅜93	84
WAirL 10s84	97⅛
WBnc 7¼04	99
WCNA 10⅞97	78
WCNA 10.7s98	79⅞
WElec 8⅜95	75
WPl 10s01	74
WUC 5⅛97	50¼
WUC 10⅜97	75⅛
WUTl 5⅜87	64
WUTl 6½89	61¾
WUTl 5s92	52¾
WUTl 8.45s96	65⅛
WUTl 7.9s97	64¼
WUTl 8.1s98	63⅛
WUTl 12⅛81	98
WUTl 10s86	81⅛
WstC 8½91	71
WstgE 5⅜92	60⅛
WstgE 8⅜95	71
Wstvco 9s83	89
Weyh 5.2s91	69
Weyh 7.65s94	68⅛
Weyh 8s85	85
WhltC 5½92	97⅛
WhMt 5¼93	50
WhMt 7⅜93	58
WhMt 12s99	72⅛
Whitkr 4½88	77
Whitkr 10s96	71⅛
Wicke 5⅜94	53⅛
Wicke 9s99	90

Bonds	Last Price
WllR 5⅛89	76
WllR 4⅜92	64½
Wms 10¼83	91
Wms 9.40s96	72¼
WlisFd 7⅞97	55½
WlisFd 9⅛84	85
WlisFd 8⅜97	58½
WlsC 4s2004	44⅛
WlsC 4½291	41
WlsTl 7¼07	62⅛
WlscTl 8s74	64½
WlscTl 8¼16	68⅛
Woolw 9s99	75
WdAlr 10s93	71⅛
WdAlr 11⅜94	77
WylLb 5⅛88	88⅛
Wyly 7⅛95f	57⅛
Xerox 6s95	86⅛
Xerox 8.2s82	90
YngtS 4½90	46½
YngtS 4½90r	49
YngtS 10½00	69
YngtS 9⅜91	67⅛
Zapt 10⅜01	76
Zapt 10⅜97	72⅛
Zayre 5⅜94	60
Zayre 8s96	67⅛
Zurn 5⅜94	83⅛

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last	Bonds	Last
Asian 8½81	95	EurInv 9s82	89
Austl 8.45s80	97⅛	EurIn 8⅜96	70
Austia 8⅛83	90	EurIn 8⅜85	85
Austia 9⅛96	74	EurIn 8⅞86	82½
Austia 8⅛83	84½	EurIn 10.15s99	78
Austia 8⅞97	75	Mexco 7s82	84
Austia 9⅛93	80½	Mexco 8⅛97	65⅛
Austria 9s82	92½	Mexco 8⅛01	86
Austria 7.8s84	84¼	Mexco 9s82	90¼
Austria 8⅜92	80½	NipTT 7⅜81	93½
BanaF 9⅛80	98 3-16	Norwy 8⅜80	97⅛
Coisse 8⅞84	86	Norwy 8⅛81J	92
Eurofm 9s82	93	Oslo 8⅜97	72
EurCS 9s96	75	Stkhlm 8⅞92	72⅛
EEC 7⅜81	91½	Stkhlm 9⅛94	78
EEC 7⅜82	88¼	Swed 9⅛98	79
EEC 11.6s99	89⅛	Swed 11⅜99	89
		Venez 8⅛84	81

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Feb. 15, 1980

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	79.09	76.38	76.41	−1.39
Transp.	40.75	37.14	37.42	−3.31
Utils.	37.25	36.43	36.58	−0.72
Finance	63.71	62.21	62.34	−1.38
Composite	48.26	45.91	46.14	−1.43
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust.	134.47	130.94	130.94	−2.76
20 Transp.	17.78	17.08	17.08	−1.84
40 Utils.	50.27	49.28	49.28	−1.11
40 Finance	13.23	13.04	13.04	−0.24
500 Stocks	118.44	115.41	115.41	−2.54
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	903.84	884.98	884.98	−10.25
20 Transp.	304.64	287.20	287.20	−18.16
15 Utils.	113.46	113.20	111.20	−0.13
65 Comb.	329.47	321.20	321.20	−8.41

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Feb. 15, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
GoldfieldCp	2,251,500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+1⅛
HouOilM	1,301,900	31⅞	28½	29½	−2
AltasCM	1,403,500	7⅞	7	7	−⅞
McCullOil	763,300	15⅛	13½	13⅞	−⅞
InertumSys	707,000	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
IntrCtyGas	614,500	21⅛	18⅞	19⅛	−3⅛
ImperOilAs	555,900	44⅛	38½	38⅛	−4⅛
DomePetros	524,100	64⅞	58⅞	60	−3⅛
GenlExplor	517,900	6⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
AzlRes	489,300	15	10⅞	12⅞	+3⅞

Volume: 36,550,000 shares
Year to Date: 289,650,000 shares
Issues traded in: 968
Advances: 253; declines: 592; unchanged: 123
New Highs: 118; new lows: 41

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices February 15, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
Acorn F	24.41	NL
ADV	13.14	NL
Afuture	14.37	NL
AIM Funds:		
CvYld	12.15	12.99
Edson	12.54	NL
HIYld	9.44	10.10
Alpha F	14.14	NL
A BirthT	12.37	13.52
American Funds:		
A Bal	8.29	9.06
Amcp	12.32	13.46
A Mutl	11.52	12.59
An Gth	8.29	9.06
Bond	12.25	13.39
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.72	8.44
Grwth	10.74	11.74
Incom	7.54	8.24
ICA	8.78	9.60
N Pers	7.86	8.59
Wsh Mt	7.24	7.91
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	6.86	7.50
Entrp	9.68	10.58
Hi Yld.	9.91	10.63
Mun B	19.97	20.97
Resrv	1.00	NL
Ventr	18.29	19.99
Cmstk	10.98	12.00
Fd Am	9.52	10.40
Harbr	10.80	11.80
Pace	21.77	23.79
Provld	3.64	3.92
A GthFd	9.92	10.70
A Herltg	unavail	
A Ins&Ind	5.17	5.65
A Invest	9.57	NL
A Invinc	12.53	NL
A NtGth	3.90	4.26
AmOpEq	unavail	
Amway	8.21	8.78
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.85	8.53
Incom	4.03	4.38
Stock	7.65	8.36
BLCGr	15.63	17.08
Babs Inc	1.48	NL
Babs Inv	11.42	NL
Beac Gth	10.54	NL
Beac Hill	10.46	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	11.36	NL
101 Fd	9.79	NL
Bost Fnd	9.57	10.46
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	10.64	NL
Capit S	10.65	NL
Golcnd	14.44	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	14.68	16.04
Condn	9.15	10.00
Divld	2.79	3.05
Month	10.63	11.62
Nt WS	9.12	9.97
Csh RsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnl Shs	11.86	11.92
Ch HiYd	10.23	10.97
Chart Fd	18.79	20.54
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.07	8.82
Front	6.27	6.85
Share	8.13	8.89
Speci	9.17	10.02
Chp Dir	17.04	NL
Chem Fd	8.69	9.50
Colonial Funds:		
Sen Sec	7.45	8.14
Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grwth	6.72	7.34
Incom	6.72	7.34
Optn	10.66	11.65
Tax Mg	13.12	14.34
Colu Gth	20.02	NL
Cwlth AB	1.09	1.18
Cwlth CD	1.53	1.65
Comp Bd	8.89	9.56
Comp Fd	8.89	9.56
Concord	17.66	NL
Connecticut Genl:		
Fund	12.74	13.77
Incom	6.45	6.97
Mun Bd	8.29	8.96
Cons Inv	11.50	12.00
Constel G	14.85	NL
Cont Mut	7.21	NL
Ctry Cap	13.53	14.63
Dly Cash	1.00	NL
DlyIncm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	13.78	15.06
Delaw	12.69	13.87
Delch	7.61	8.32
Tx Fre	7.96	8.34
Delta	6.61	7.22
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cap	3.13	NL
DodCx Bl	23.17	NL
DodCx St	19.13	NL
Drex Bur	13.11	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	unavail	
Levge	unavail	
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	unavail	
Spl Inc	unavail	
Tax Ex	unavail	
Thrd C	unavail	
Eagl Gth	9.85	10.77
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.93	8.55
Cash	1.00	NL
Fours	9.81	NL
Grwth	14.68	15.83
Incom	4.57	4.93
Speci	10.67	11.50
Stock	10.51	11.33
Eltun Tr	17.92	
Eltun Tx	8.39	

Fund	Bid	Ask
Evrgrn	28.63	NL
Fairfld	13.06	14.27
Frm BG	12.72	13.90
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.32	8.90
Hi Icm	11.96	12.79
Mny M	1.00	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.28	14.20
Tx Fre	10.29	NL
US Gvt	7.48	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Agres	8.39	NL
Bond	6.89	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	11.33	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstny	10.07	
Eq Inc	21.06	NL
Magel	53.59	NL
Mun Bd	8.29	NL
Fidel	17.24	NL
Gvt Sec	9.69	NL
Hi Yld	12.61	NL
Lt Mun	8.60	NL
Purltn	10.50	NL
Salem	6.83	NL
Thrift	9.44	NL
Trend	26.65	NL
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	7.64	NL
Indust	5.43	NL
Incom	8.97	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	13.62	14.68
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	8.20	8.96
Grwth	9.82	10.73
Incom	7.02	7.67
Optn	6.89	7.43
Stock	7.50	8.20
Tax Ex	9.55	10.30
Fst Var	1.00	NL
44Wall	19.01	NL
Fnd Gth	4.61	5.04
Founders Group:		
Grwth	6.71	NL
Incom	13.92	NL
Mutul	9.03	9.87
Speci	16.60	NL
Franklin Group:		
AGE	3.70	3.99
Brown	4.65	5.01
DNTC	11.46	12.36
Grwth	6.75	7.28
Utlls	3.97	4.28
Incom	2.01	2.17
US Gov	7.45	8.03
Capit	9.11	9.82
Equit	5.10	5.50
La Asst	1.00	NL
Funds Inc:		
Cmrce	8.56	NL
Curmt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	11.31	11.60
Pilot	9.34	NL
GTPac	11.79	NL
Gate Op	15.35	NL
GE S&S	30.44	NL
Gen Sec	11.86	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	27.48	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.78	5.22
Grwth	9.61	10.50
Incom	7.46	NL
Hart Gth	24.40	NL
Hart Lev	16.92	NL
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	18.51	20.01
INA HIY	9.69	10.39
ISI Group:		
Grwth	6.89	7.53
Incom	3.83	4.19
Trst Sh	10.74	11.74
TrPa Sh	2.89	
Industry	unavail	
Itcap HY	13.66	14.46
Itcap LA	1.00	NL
Int Invst	31.49	34.42
Inv Guid	12.49	NL
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inv Bos	11.63	12.54
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	4.62	4.79
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	8.86	9.63
IDS HIY	4.36	4.54
IDS ND	7.30	7.93
Mutl	9.05	9.84
Prog	3.90	4.24
Tax Ex	3.99	4.15
Stock	20.48	22.26
Select	7.34	7.90
Var Py	8.02	8.72
Inv Resh	6.41	7.01
Istel	29.71	30.43
Ivy Fd	7.99	NL
JP Grth	12.01	13.05
Janus	24.85	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	13.93	15.14
Cash	1.00	NL
Grwth	8.84	9.61
Balan	8.14	8.85
Tax Ex	11.48	12.48
Jhn Cap	23.71	NL
Jhn Csh	1.00	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incom	8.38	8.91
Grow	10.96	11.98
Hi Yld	9.50	10.19
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	8.89	9.33
Opt	13.24	14.47
Su	16.15	17.65
T	11.31	12.36
..st.Rt	11.73	12.16
Keystone Funds:		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	14.98	15.64
Cus B2	17.01	18.59
Cus B4	7.24	7.91
Cus K1	7.17	7.84
Cus K2	5.97	6.52
Cus S1	19.27	21.06
Cus S3	9.91	10.83
Cus S4	7.58	8.28
Internl	4.05	4.43

Fund	Bid	Ask
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.96	14.26
Grow	11.12	12.15
Incom	8.35	NL
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Resh	17.64	19.28
Life Ins	11.35	12.40
Liq Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	15.48	NL
Mut	13.74	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affltd	8.69	9.37
Bnd db	9.30	10.16
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Dev Gt	14.66	16.02
Incom	2.79	3.07
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	11.15	12.19
Incom	7.89	8.62
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	8.02	8.77
US Gov	8.01	8.75
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.99	9.83
Indep	11.75	12.84
Mass	11.79	12.59
Incm	11.84	12.96
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.95	12.88
MIG	11.21	12.09
MID	13.74	14.81
MCD	14.37	15.49
MFD	19.74	21.28
MFB	12.04	12.98
MMB	8.39	8.81
MFH	6.66	7.18
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	19.43	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	11.97	12.47
Capit	17.40	18.13
Equ Bd	9.14	9.52
Gvt Fd	1.00	NL
Inst Fd	1.00	NL
Hi Inc	8.32	8.67
Muni	8.14	8.48
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Spl Val	11.12	11.58
Mid AM	6.00	6.56
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	10.54	11.52
MSB Fd	17.03	NL
Mut Ben	9.35	10.22
MIF Fd	8.03	8.68
MIF Gth	5.11	5.52
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	10.25	10.73
Grwth	4.50	4.89
Incom	8.44	9.17
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Tx Fre	12.06	13.11
Mut Shr	42.85	NL
Nat Avia	35.43	NL
Nat Ind	14.94	NL
Nat Securities:		
Balan	9.72	10.48
Bond	3.63	3.91
Divld	4.91	5.29
Grwth	6.62	7.14
Prefd	6.11	6.59
Incom	5.88	6.34
La Rsv	1.00	NL
Stock	9.76	10.52
Tax Ex	9.97	10.61
NELife Fund:		
Equit	18.74	20.37
Grwth	12.80	13.91
Incom	10.28	11.17
Ret Eq	18.66	20.28
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	20.92	NL
Guard	33.52	NL
Lbty	4.07	NL
Manht	3.68	NL
Partn	16.74	NL
Schus	13.34	NL
Newt Gt	16.27	NL
Newt Inc	7.65	NL
Nichola	14.60	NL
Nomura	8.49	9.13
Noreast	11.59	NL
NY Vent	17.62	19.26
Nuveen	8.32	8.71
Omega	15.65	15.77
One Wm	14.91	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	9.16	10.01
Hi Yld	19.70	21.13
Inc Bos	7.56	8.26
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	22.35	24.43
Speci	17.19	18.79
Tx Fre	8.04	NL
AIM	17.03	18.61
Time	12.27	13.41
OTC Sec	24.65	26.79
Param M	10.29	11.25
Penn Sq	7.92	NL
Penn Mu	6.26	NL
Phila	10.10	11.04
Phoe Cap	10.50	11.48
Phoen Fd	9.24	10.10
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg Fd	14.90	16.06
Mag C	4.20	4.53
Mag In	7.82	8.43
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	18.43	20.14
II Inc	11.04	12.07
Plan Inv	13.54	NL
Pilgrth	13.72	14.99
Plilrnd	12.67	13.85
Price Funds:		
Grwth	12.19	NL
Incom	9.13	NL
N Era	19.04	NL
N Horiz	13.14	NL
Prime	10.00	NL
Tx Fre	8.95	NL
Pro Fund	8.66	NL
Pro Inc	8.50	NL
Pru SIP	12.58	13.75
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	13.45	14.70
Dly Dv	1.00	NL
Int Eq	15.20	16.61
Georg	13.26	14.49
Grwth	11.84	12.94

Fund	Bid	Ask
HiYld	15.09	16.18
Incom	5.92	6.35
Invest	7.93	8.67
Optn	13.24	14.47
Tax Ex	19.72	20.78
Vista	15.21	16.62
Voyag	13.20	14.43
Rainbw	3.42	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	7.36	NL
Safec Eqt	11.00	12.02
Safec Gth	14.95	16.34
StP Cap	12.02	12.79
StP Gth	11.94	12.70
Scudder Funds:		
Csh Inv	7.88	NL
Com St	13.07	NL
Incom	11.27	NL
Intl Fd	17.64	NL
Man R	9.96	NL
MMB	8.74	NL
Speci	40.91	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	8.19	8.42
Equty	6.12	6.69
Invest	8.97	9.80
Ultra	16.06	16.46
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	[illegible]	NL
Spl Shs	[illegible]	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.58	3.91
Balan	7.22	7.89
Com S	12.58	13.75
Grwth	10.97	11.99
Sequoia	23.38	NL
Sentry	18.38	19.93
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	31.89	34.85
Incom	16.87	18.44
Invest	13.78	15.06
ShearDv	1.00	NL
Sierra Gt	13.47	NL
Sherm D	39.29	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	12.98	14.19
Invest	10.93	11.95
Trust	8.76	9.48
Vent	10.93	11.95
SB Eqty	13.48	14.48
SB I&Gr	14.44	15.20
SoGen In	14.91	15.61
Sw Invs	9.07	9.80
SwInInc	4.59	4.96
Sover In	13.46	14.17
Sta's Bond Grp:		
Com S	5.25	5.74
Divers	5.27	5.76
Progrs	6.06	6.62
StFrm Gt	9.11	NL
StFrm Bl	11.79	NL
St Street	59.80	59.36
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.21	NL
Assoc.	.95	NL
Invest	1.46	NL
Ocean	8.86	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.82	NL
Csh Rs	1.00	NL
Cap Op	16.83	NL
Stock	16.60	NL
Strat Gth	20.12	NL
Survey	13.45	14.78
Tax Mgd	17.10	18.69
Tmpl Gt	6.96	7.61
Tmpl W	15.76	17.22
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	8.50	9.34
Trns Inv	8.39	9.12
Trav Eq	15.84	17.31
Tudr Hd	8.38	NL
TwnC Gt	9.70	NL
TwnC Sel	11.80	NL
USAA Gt	9.63	NL
USAA Inc	9.47	NL
Unf Accu	4.77	NL
Unif Mut.	9.63	NL
Uni Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.77	12.49
Nat Inv	8.02	8.66
U Cap	18.22	19.64
Un Inc	10.71	11.55
United Funds:		
Accm	7.75	8.47
Bond	5.36	5.75
Con Gr	10.99	12.01
Con Inc	9.46	10.34
HI Inc	13.69	14.96
Incom	9.31	10.17
Muni	7.87	8.30
Scien	8.36	9.14
Vang	8.48	9.27
Utd Svcs	6.16	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Cash	1.00	NL
Fund	13.94	14.30
Incom	6.77	6.96
Lev Gt	15.96	16.37
Spl Sit	8.82	9.85
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	10.36	11.32
Invest	7.26	7.93
Comm	8.07	8.75
Speci	14.08	15.39
Vanguard Group:		
Expir	19.96	NL
Ft Idx	15.76	NL
Ivest	10.60	NL
Mors	9.53	NL
W HlYd	10.63	NL
W Shrt	14.80	NL
W Ilrm	12.21	NL
W Long	11.52	NL
Wellsl	10.75	NL
Welltn	9.45	NL
West IG	7.63	NL
Wst HY	9.11	NL
Wh MM	1.00	NL
Windsr	10.18	NL
WallSt G	8.13	8.89
Weis Eq	24.73	NL
Wisc Inc	3.63	NL
Wood Struthers:		
deVeg	42.12	NL
Neuw	18.96	NL
Pine	11.94	NL

NL — No load (sales charge)

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)		
Arbed 6¾-87	87.50	
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	93.25	
Australien 5¾-89	84.00	
Brasilien 7¾-84	94.00	
Brasilien 6¾-85	87.75	
C C C E 7-89	93.00	
C N T 7¼-83	97.50	
C F P 8½-85	100.75	
C F P 6½-84	92.80	
C N P 6-87	87.35	
Euratom 5¾-87	83.75	
E I B 6¾-84	95.00	
E I B 6-89	88.50	
Eurofima 8-83	101.15	
Eurofima 6½-88	93.00	
Europarat 7-83	93.25	
Europarat 6¼-87	88.60	
E W G 7¼-83	99.00	
Finnland 7-87	96.50	
Forsmarks 5¾-90	85.00	
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	87.25	
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	94.00	
I A D 7-87	93.00	
I A D 6¼-88	85.40	
I C I 7½-87	96.00	
I C I 6¾-87	92.00	
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	84.45	
Kingd of Denm 5¾-84	89.00	
Kobe 6½-87	89.00	
Kopenhagen 7½-86	96.50	
Montreal 7-87	93.25	
Neuseeland 7½-86	99.50	
Neuseeland 7-87	94.50	
Neuseeland 5¼-86	85.50	
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	88.75	
Norpipe 6-89	83.50	
Norsea Gas 7-89	89.75	
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	89.50	
Oesterreich 6¾-85	94.50	
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	92.75	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	91.50	
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	89.35	
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	N.A.	
Sanko Steamship 7-84	96.50	
Schweden 6-89	86.25	
Voest 6¼-89	90.25	
Weltbank 6¾-87	93.25	
Weltbank 8-82	100.25	
Weltbank 6½-85	88.50	
Weltbank 5¾-90	82.25	
Units of Account DM Basis		
Acoba 7-93	81.50	83.00
Apel 9½-85	99.50	101.00
Bass Charr. 9½-85	81.00	82.50
Cofiroute 9-89	98.00	99.50
Cop City 7-93	78.00	80.00
Cop City 8¼-91	89.00	90.50
Cop City 8¾-86	96.50	98.00
Cop City 9¼-85	98.50	100.00
C.C.A. 8¾-91	97.00	98.00
C.C.A. 9¼-85	98.50	100.00
Cop Tel 9½-85	99.00	100.50
Enso 9¼-84	99.00	100.50
Funen Tel 9-84	98.50	100.00
G.I.S. 9⅜-83	98.50	100.00
Gothenburg 9⅛-89	96.75	97.75
Helsinki 10-83	100.00	101.50
Iceland 8½-88	96.50	98.00
Iceland 9¼-83	99.00	100.50
Iceland 9¼-86	99.00	100.50
Iceland 10-94	101.00	—
Imatran 8½-87	96.50	98.00
Imatran 9¾-85	100.00	101.50
Ind M Bk 7-93	81.50	83.00
Ind M Bk 9½-83	99.00	100.50
Ireland 9¼-82	98.50	100.00
Ireland 9¾-84	100.00	101.50
K.L.I. 7½-93	88.50	90.00
Manitoba 9¼-85	99.50	101.00
M Bk Denmark 9-91	94.50	95.50

Oslo 8¾-92	95.50	97.00
Oslo 9¼-85	98.50	100.00
Oslo 10-81	100.00	101.50
Pechiney 8¾-89	95.50	97.00
Quebec Prov. 9¼-94	95.00	96.00
S.D.R. 7-93	82.00	83.50
S.D.R. 8½-94	95.00	96.50
S.D.R. 9¼-85	98.00	99.50
S.D.R. 9½-87	98.50	100.00
Stet 8¼-89	86.00	87.50
Swed State 9¼-85	100.00	101.50
Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	88⅛	88⅝
Ford 9¼-83	88⅝	89⅛
GMAC 9¼-83	89	89½
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	94	95
Manitoba 9¼-85	88	90
Royal Canada 9½-88	83⅜	83⅞
Raynat 9½-80	96	96½
Texasgulf 10-86	88	88½
Toronto Dominion 9-82	91¼	91¾
Union Carbide 9¾-86	89	89½
European Currency Units		
Brasil 8-84	96.00	97.50
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	96.50	98.00
Intertrigo 7½-86	96.50	98.00
Iscor 9¼-80	99.00	—
S. Africa 8-86	96.00	97.50
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
Air France 11-84	97.25	98.25
ECSC 10-82	94.25	95.25
Euratom 9¾-87	85.25	86.25
Finland 11-84	95.00	96.00
Finland 11½-89	94.00	95.00
EIB 9¾-88	83.50	84.50
GdF 11-84	97.00	98.00
Norway 9¼-84	89.25	90.25
Peugeot 9¾-87	84.75	85.75
Renault 9¾-85	86.75	87.75
St. Gobain 9¾-86	84.75	85.75
Total Oil 9¾-87	83.00	84.00
Guilders		
ABN 8¼-84	96	96⅝
Amro Bk 7-83	91¾	92½
Australia 8-83	95½	96¼
E.I.B. 8-84	93	93¾
Mees Hope 7¾-82	95	95¾
Mexico 8¼-82	96	97
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	96¾	97½
NMB 8¼-84	95	96
New Zealand 6¾-84	88¾	89½
Norway 8¼-84 I	94¾	95½
Norway 8¼-84 II	94¾	95½
Norway 6½-83	90½	91¼
Austria 9¼-82	98½	99¼
OKB 6½-85	86¾	87½
Philips 7¾-81	96½	97¼
SNCF 9-81	97¾	98½
Thyssen 8½-82	96¼	97
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	84.00	86.00
Burmah 7-87	81.00	83.00
Cons. Eur 7-87	77.00	79.00
Denmark 6¾-87	77.00	79.00
ECSC 7-88	76.00	78.00
EIB 7-86	87.25	88.25
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	74.00	76.00
I.F.Finland 7-87	78.00	80.00
ISE 6½-87	82.00	—
Oslo 6¾-87	79.00	81.00
Reed 6¾-87	74.00	76.00

Kredietlux Indices

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

	Feb. 1	Feb. 15
UC17	131.590	128.887
UC9	89.948	89.640
DM	95.39	94.82
FF	100.319	100.528
F Lux	103.481	103.016

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. *February, 1980*

AJINOMOTO CO., INC.

(Ajinomoto Kabushiki Kaisha)

U.S. $40,000,000

7¾ PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS 1995

ISSUE PRICE 100 PER CENT.

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas **Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.**

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Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. **Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited**

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — B.S.I. Underwriters Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banco de Vizcaya — Bank of America International Limited

Bank Julius Baer International Limited — Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. — Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Louis-Dreyfus — Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de l'Union Européenne — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Bergen Bank

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — James Capel & Co. — Carr, Sebag & Co — Cazenove & Co. (Overseas)

Chase Manhattan Limited — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — County Bank Limited

Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse First Boston Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Daiwa Europe N.V. — Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Den norske Creditbank — DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Dewaay & Associés International — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd. — Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale— — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

IBJ International Limited — Japan International Bank Limited — Jardine Fleming & Company Limited — Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia — Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Kuwait International Finance Co 'KIFCO' — Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Lazard Frères et Cie — Lloyds Bank International Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch International (Asia) & Co. — Mitsubishi International Finance Ltd.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — New Japan Securities Europe Limited

The Nikko Securities Co. (Asia) Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Deutschland) GmbH

Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited — Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. — Orion Bank Limited

Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — Privatbanken A/S — Rothschild Bank AG

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers International — Sanyo Securities Co. Ltd.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Singer & Friedlander Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Société Séquanaise de Banque

Sparbankernas Bank — Sumitomo Finance International — Svenska Handelsbanken — United Chase Merchant Bankers Limited

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Vickers, da Costa International Ltd. — Wako International (Europe) Ltd. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Wardley Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited — Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
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BUSINESS/FINANCE

Dollar Bond Prices Stumble Downward

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 17 (IHT) — "Tombstone [normally a reference to the newspaper ads announcing placement of an issue] has taken on a new meaning for this market," a banker lamented last week as prices of dollar-denominated Eurobonds tumbled into a renewed free fall.

The report late on Friday that U.S. wholesale prices are rising at an annual rate of 19.2 percent, forcing the Federal Reserve to increase its discount rate a full point to 13 percent, was the latest undoing of bond prices. After attempting a midweek rally and then settling back for no change on the week by Friday morning, prices were slashed by almost two points late Friday.

This lifted yields on triple-A paper to just under 13½ percent. The GMAC 11s of 1984 were quoted at 92¼ for a yield of 13.2 percent. Norway's 9½s of 1984 were quoted at 88⅜ for a yield of 13.2 percent. Eksport Finance's 11⅛s of 1987 were at 90, yielding 13.3 percent and Dow Chemical's 9⅝s of 1994 were at 76¾ for a yield of 13.3 percent.

Short-term rates, which opened the week at 14½ percent ended the week at 15 percent bid for three months and 15 1/16 percent for six months, putting these rate back to where they were last November.

The most demoralizing aspect of all of this is that bankers say they cannot yet see the point at which the bond market can begin building a base and start business anew. And there is a grim fear that Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers economist, may have been right last year when he predicted that short-term dollar rates would peak at 17 percent.

In fact the only comfort dealers offers each other these days is the consoling observation that trading conditions in New York — for years held up as the paragon of depth, liquidity and breadth — are as impacted as they are here.

Despite the appalling conditions, a number of issues are on offer.

• ENEL, the Italian state electricity agency, is in the market for $200 million. It is offering seven-year floating rate notes (FRNs) carrying a coupon set at a quarter-point over the six-month London interbank rate and guaranteeing a minimum of 5¼ percent. Investors have the option, 60 days before the semi-annual coupon date, to convert the paper into a 15-year fixed-rate instrument bearing a coupon of 10 percent.

The terms set by Ste. Generale are considered quite unattractive. Most issuers of FRNs are banks and the few non-bank issuers usually pay more than the quarter-point spread banks offer. ENEL, for example, issued an FRN in 1970 where the coupon is set at ¼ point over the mean of the bid-offered rate. In any event, given the current state of the market, this is hardly the time to try to squeeze on terms, bankers argue.

More to the point, banks themselves are widely seen as the major takers of FRNs these days. And when ENEL has to pay banks ⅝- to- ¾ percent over Libor for a syndicated loan there is no reason why banks should purchase an ENEL FRN paying a skimpy quarter-point over Libor.

• Under the aegis of Credit Lyonnais, another Italiam borrower, Softe, a financial unit of state-owned STET, is offering $50 million of six-year FRNs carrying a coupon set at a quarter-point over Libor and guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 6½ percent. The size of this operation is considered more realistic, but bankers voice the same basic objections as they do about ENEL.

• Standard Chartered Finance is offering $75 million of 10-year FRNs bearing a coupon of a quarter-point over Libor and guaranteeing a minimum of 5¼ percent. This paper is convertible into fixed rate bonds of the same maturity bearing a coupon of 10¼ percent. Investors have until March 1983 to make the conversion.

Scheduled to be announced this week by Paribas is a $50-million, seven-year FRN for C. Itoh of Japan. However, the quarter-point margin over Libor it is expected to offer is more realistic than the Italian paper as this loan will be guaranteed by a major Japanese bank and therefore could be considered bank paper.

• Warburg is managing a convertible issue for Gearhart-Owen. "No, no, you must have that wrong," said a banker searching fruitlessly (under the wrong spelling. Gerhard) in a stock guide for information on the company. "That must be the name of the Warburg banker arranging the loan, not the name of the company."

But Gearhart-Owen it is, an oil

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Feb. 17 (IHT) — A very political loan for Hungary will come to the market this week, the first public operation for an East-bloc borrower since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Bankers of all nationalities, reluctant to talk about the operation, use almost the same phrase to put off questions. "It's extremely delicate," says a West German. "A very political situation," says a U.K. banker. "Very delicate," says an American.

But all of them see the operation in the same light: Hungary demonstrating that it is able to borrow from Western and especially American banks at a time when overall East-West relations are cooling. At the same time, the banks are demonstrating that they think it would be unreasonable and short-sighted to bundle all of the East-bloc states into the same package.

"The less dependent they are on Russia, the more likely they are to be influenced by the West," said one banker involved in the negotiations.

At least three syndicates are bidding for the mandate to lead the loan for the National Bank of Hungary, which is expected to amount to about $250 million. The maturity is expected to be seven years and bankers are talking about a margin of three-quarters of a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate.

Such terms would represent a significant hardening from last year when Hungary was able to tap the market for 10 years, paying a split rate of ½-⅝ percent over Libor.

Poland and Czechoslovakia are also said to be shopping around for funds, but bankers insist that there is no public transaction imminent for either country.

Romania's Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry is tapping the market for $200 million, but this is perceived to be much less political as it is part of a larger World Bank financing operation.

Because of the co-financing with the World Bank (a borrower is deemed least likely to default on a debt to the World Bank given the amount it lends and the relatively favorable rates it charges), the banks have accepted a maturity of eight years and a spread of ¾ percentage point over Libor. Managers are reported to be passing on a fee of ⅜ percent to participants. Without the World Bank element, bankers estimate Romania would have to pay at least a split rate of ¾- ⅞ percent for a maximum maturity of seven years. Last year, Romania paid a half-point spread on a seven-year loan.

Another very political operation is the $300-million, eight-year loan un-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4)

Third World Nations Playing Spot Markets

By Kathy Osoba

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP) — Several Third World countries have become prominent players on the futures and cash markets, using their increasing sophistication in commodities markets to help support the prices of their exports. The goal of the relatively new producer-support groups, or cartels, is to prop up prices of their commodities in a worldwide supply-demand equation that has dealt them a bad hand.

The coffee and cocoa markets contain the active support groups — the Bogota Group for coffee and the Abidjan group for cocoa. Several countries such as Brazil export both coffee and cocoa and are members of both groups, which operate differently in the international marketplace.

Fred Carlson, a senior commodity analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith in New York, said that many of the one-crop Third World countries, faced with skyrocketing inflation and petroleum costs, have tried to implement sophisticated, worldwide marketing policies.

The Bogota group, formed about two years ago, is active in the futures markets in an effort to influence the cash prices of coffee beans. The results have been mixed. The Abidjan group, however, tries to manipulate the supply-demand situation by stockpiling cocoa and then releasing it when predetermined trigger prices are reached in the cash and futures markets.

"The idea of stockpiling or holding out is always a valid one, but of course, the success of a stockpiling action has got to be related to subsequent price moves," Mr. Carlson said.

Many industry observers believe stockpiling only creates an artificial price cycle. Producers hold back their commodity, forcing supplies lower and prices up. When prices climb to the trigger level, the release of some stockpiled products increases supplies and ultimately lowers prices again.

"They [the producers] are creating an artificial price ceiling and price floor," said Philip Spinelli, a cocoa analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert. "It smoothes out price fluctuations, and in the long run isn't that what everyone wants? The economy doesn't want wide price fluctuations."

In addition to the stockpile, the Abidjan group, like the Bogota group, raised millions of dollars to buy and sell cocoa to stabilize prices.

But the Bogota group, apparently unable to come up with a uniform marketing policy for its cash commodity, decided instead to play the futures market, taking advantage of the close relationship between futures and the cash market. Success has been limited, analysts say.

The group has wound up taking delivery of about 1-million bags of coffee from futures contracts. Delivery generally occurs in less than 3 percent of all contracts traded, and taking delivery drained the group of much of its money.

Futures contracts are an agreement to deliver or receive a commodity at a certain price at a specific date in the future.

But regardless of how hard the producers try, they are locked into a pattern of producing all the coffee and cocoa they can to generate foreign exchange to keep up with the rising costs of exports, technology and energy, analysts say.

Bill Byers, head of commodity research for Bear Stearns says in many cases, the poor countries only have one commodity they can export, so they do not have the option of set-aside programs designed to reduce supplies and support prices.

Coffee-producing this year will leave carryover stocks that will continue to burden the market in the following marketing year. It is much the same for cocoa.

Only droughts or early frosts in such producing nations as Brazil, Colombia, Angola and El Salvador would alter the supply situation without human intervention. Dryness in 1974 sent coffee prices skyrocketing, but consumers rebelled and cut back on consumption. Demand has never recovered to 1974 levels.

Prices of commodities on futures exchanges generally fell during the week, with precious metals falling but soft commodities such as sugar, cocoa and coffee advancing.

By Friday, gold futures had fallen $3.50 an ounce to close at $663 for spot February delivery contracts, while silver futures fell $1.30 an ounce, to close at $35.80 in the spot month. Platinum futures fell $13 an ounce, but copper futures gained .30 cent per pound to close at $1.36 for spot delivery contracts.

Cocoa futures benefited from a new wave of speculative interest and gained 2.60 cents during the week. March delivery contracts closed at $1.482 a pound. Coffee futures gained .11 cent for the week to close at $1.6646 a pound for March contracts in heavy trade volume. Cotton futures lost 2.6 cents a pound during the week, with March delivery contracts closing at 84.95 cents.

Livestock, meat and grain prices also fell, with soybeans dropping 20 ¾ cents in the March contract on the Chicago Board of Trade as speculators sold off their contracts. March delivery soybeans were priced at $6.54 ¼.

Wheat lost 10 ½ cents, closing at $4.46 a bushel. Corn futures lost 3 ¼ cents a bushel in light trading with March contracts quoted at $2.71 ½.

Live cattle prices fell .43 cents per pound, while live hogs dropped 1.31 cents a pound. Pork bellies (uncured bacon) fell 2.17 cents a pound.

New York Stock Market

By Chet Currier

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP) — The last few days have taken a little bit of the shine off the stock market's sparkling start on the 1980s. On Wednesday, the Dow Jones industrial average climbed above the 900 level for the first time in almost a year and a half, while several other market indicators stood at or near their highest readings ever.

But on Thursday and Friday stock prices suddenly dropped.

There seemed to be plenty of reason in the economic news for traders to do some selling. The Labor Department reported that wholesale prices of finished goods soared at a 19.2 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate in January — their sharpest rise in more than five years.

The Federal Reserve, reacting to abundant signs that inflationary pressures remained strong, took a new step to tighten credit.

The Fed raised the discount rate — the interest rate it charges on loans to its member commercial banks — from 12 percent to 13 percent. There was speculation that it might soon adopt some companion measures, such as possibly raising the margin requirement, or down-payment limit for investors who buy stocks using loans from brokers.

Dow Jones Average

With declines of 10 points on Thursday and another 8 on Friday, the Dow Jones average of 30 blue chips posted a 10.75 loss for the week, closing at 884.98. That ended a string of five straight weeks on the plus side, during which the average amassed a net gain of 66.89 points.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index dropped 1.43 to 66.14,

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Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AELInd t	670	9⅝	8	8¼	—1½
AEST	514	10	8¾	9	— ¾
AICPho .12	1454	6¼	5½	6	
Acadins	340	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Accelrtn	344	6¾	6	6	— ¾
Accuray	1278	8½	7⅜	7½	[illegible]
AcmeEl .24b	104	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
AcmeGn .60	157	11½	10	11	+1
AdacLb	331	12½	11½	11½	—1
AddisnW .50	55	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
AdvRoss	344	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
AdvPatnt	1717	8¼	7⅛	7¼	—1¼
Advent	359	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
AeroSys	1371	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
Aeroflex t	211	8¾	7¾	8	— ¾
Aerosan	162	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
AffBsh 1.40	347	25¾	25½	25¾	
AgMet	979	11½	9½	9½	— ¼
Agnico g.10e	3295	13⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
AirFla	7473	11⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
Airlift	2342	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
AlaBncp 1.32	122	21	21	21	
AlaTGs 2.40a	10	36	35	36	+ ½
AlmoSA 1	27	17	16¾	17	
AlexAlex 1.64	1315	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—1¼
AlexBld 1.30	783	34	30¾	33⅛	+2⅝
Alicoinc .25e	98	34½	33	33½	—1
AllAmB	319	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅜
AllegBev .38	292	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
AlldBn s1	205	36½	35½	35½	—1
AlldLsr	122	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
AlldTel .84	213	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
AllynB	56	12½	11⅞	12	— ¼
AlphaSol	9491	27-32	23-32	25-32	+1-32
Alphtyp .37e	11	10¾	10½	10¾	
Altex	4729	5¼	4½	4⅝	—3-16
AltenBx .40e	36	17½	17½	17½	
Amrco	4290	1 9-16	1 11-32	1⅜	—3-16
Amorex	380	60	53½	55	—5
Amorex wt	235	29½	26¼	27½	—2
AmbadGp .20	60	14¼	14	14	
AmberR	4968	4 3-16	3¼	3¼	+1-16
Amcole	5586	2⅛	1 13-16	1 13-16	—7-16
AAgrIFl	122	36½	29	36	+6
AmBcshr .40	52	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
ABkTPa 1b	87	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
ABkrFla .44	445	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
ABkLIFl .48	405	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
ACtyBk .07r	553	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
AEquity 1.60e	96	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ½
AFlltron .90	124	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅞
AFinCp .04	552	30¾	28½	30	+1½
AFletchr 1.24	164	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
AFurn .20	326	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
AGrset .52	1687	12½	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
AGrtyFn .18b	422	11	9¾	10½	+1⅛
AHomShd	540	5⅜	4½	5⅜	+1⅛
AIncmLf	829	29½	27¾	28¾	— ¾
AIndmF 1.12	214	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
AIntGp .42	3672	59¾	56	59½	+2½
AMS	352	22¼	20½	22¼	+1¾
AMicros	4237	26¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
AMonitr	274	23	22	22¾	+ ¾
ANatIns .60a	2330	16½	15⅞	16	
AmNucl	707	18⅝	17	17	—1⅝
APacInt	1284	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅜
AQuasar	3284	40	36	36¼	—3⅛
AResMg	3209	34½	28½	29¼	—5¼
ASecCp 2.28	77	29½	29¼	29½	+ ½
AUndrwl .50	16	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
AmVlsn	607	1⅜	1½	1½	
AWelding 1	217	37	36	36¼	—1
Amrtrst 2.40	176	32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
Amoskg 2a	11	52	52	52	
Amierr	881	4	3⅝	3⅞	
Anacmp .16b	994	20¼	18½	19	— ¾
Anadite .10	735	12¼	10½	10½	—1¾
Analgic	718	24½	22½	22½	—1¾
Anaren	179	8	7¼	7¼	— ¾
AncpBsh 1	21	16¼	16¼	16¼	
And 2000	173	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
AndrsGr .20	170	9	8	9	+1
AnecoR g	729	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ½
AngSA .51e	2318	15½	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
AngAGd 3.27e	461	91	88	89	
AnheusB .96	8348	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
AntoCp .40	x345	10⅝	9½	9⅝	— ¾
Antares	3668	2 15-16	2½	2½	—3-16
Antenna	99	23½	21⅝	21¼	—2
Apeco h	1167	1½	1 3-16	1 3-16	— ¼
ApogeeE .12	116	10½	10¼	10¼	
ApolloLd	306	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
ApllEng .40a	47	9¾	9	9	— ¾
ApldMtl	639	38⅝	36⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
ApldSol un	401	9¾	8¼	8¼	
Arapaho	653	8⅝	8	8¾	+ ¼
ArdenGp	244	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ArgoPet t	4857	25¼	22½	23¾	+ ⅞
ArgonlE	3172	11⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅞
ArizBk .80	1118	17	16½	16½	— ¼
ArtsWay	98	31	30⅛	30½	
AsdCoIa .92a	820	23½	20¼	22¾	+2½
AsdHst .28	133	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
AsdMad	1090	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
AthenaC h	303	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
AtlGeLt 1.52	x116	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ¼
AtlntAm .28	211	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
AtlntBcp .80	129	14	13½	13½	— ½
AtlntOil	357	13¼	10¼	10¼	—3
AtlanRsh	104	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
AtlTele	10	27½	26½	26½	—1
AtwdOcn	383	26½	24¼	24¼	—2¼
AutoTrol	69	36½	36	36	
AutoMk .68	37	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Autotrol .20	176	12¼	10½	10½	—1½
Avantek	334	50	48¼	48¼	— ½
AztecMl .32	108	24	22½	23	—1
BBDO 2.80	310	35¼	34¾	34⅜	— ½
BOPCp 1.40	27	16¼	16¼	16¼	
BXDv g	730	7⅜	6⅞	7	— ¼
BairdCp t	287	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1
BakerBr .24	61	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
BakerFe 1.80a	13	63	62	62	— ½
BaldwLy .70	41	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
BallyPkP	433	18½	16¼	17½	+ ¼
BancOne 1.64b	98	27	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Bncohio 1.40b	334	18	17⅝	17¼	— ⅛
BncpHawa .96	609	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
BncshNJ 1b	28	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
BancWst 1.40	43	46½	43½	46½	+3
BangHE 1.52	38	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ¼
BkBldE 1.09	44	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
BkComp h	178	10½	9	9	—1⅛
BkDelw 2.48	26	21½	21	21½	+ ½
BkamRt 1.10e	365	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
BkTrSC 1.20b	99	17½	16½	16½	—1
Banta s.56	130	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
BarbrGr .80	200	24¾	23½	24	+ ½
Barden 1.10	52	25½	24¼	24⅝	
BarrisC .12	1058	7¼	6½	6½	— ½
BartonB 2e	32	12¼	12	12	— ¼
BasicES	1840	6⅛	5	5⅜	+ ¾
BasicRs g	13132	14⅝	11½	13⅝	+2⅛
BassIFr .80a	388	19½	18	18	—1½
BayBks 2.50	263	33½	32¼	32½	—1
BayIsMk .60	72	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
BaylyCp .20	92	22¾	22¼	22½	— ½
BayswRt	27	10	10	10	
BearCrk .32	49	12	11¾	12	+ ½
BeardOil .06	1007	18¼	16	16¼	—1⅞
BeefBisn	126	4¼	4	4	— ¼
BeehvInt	1592	8	6⅜	7⅝	
Bekins .12	958	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅛
BentlyL	775	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Berkley .20b	269	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
BetzLab 1.04	909	38⅜	37⅛	37⅛	—1½
BevMgt .44	449	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
BibbCo .60	65	18½	16	17½	— ⅜
BiJloas	222	15	13½	13½	
Bio-Gas	2125	1½	1⅛	1 5-16	—3-16
BioRodL	97	31	29	29	—1
BioRsp wt	788	2 9-16	2⅛	2 5-16	—3-16
BioRsp un	238	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Biochm	395	6⅜	6½	6⅞	
BiomdRl	283	21½	18⅜	18⅜	—2⅝
Biometr	305	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
Biospher	6	7⅜	7½	7½	
BirdSon 1.60	205	19	18	18½	
Bitco 1.60	60	38½	37½	37½	—1
BkHIIIP 1.80	333	27¾	26½	26½	—1
BlockDr .90	59	13	12½	12½	— ¾
BlueChip .24	12	23	22½	22½	— ½
BlufdSp 1.20	74	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
BlueOG g	998	28	19½	26¼	+6⅜
Blyvoor 1.67e	2696	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—1
BoatBs 2	23	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
BobEvn .44	422	21¾	21	21	— ½
Bohemia .66b	575	21⅜	20½	20½	— ¾
BokmRs h	41	17	17	17	
Bolar s	x113	13⅝	12¼	13½	—1¼
Bomaine	89	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Bonanza	2382	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
BootheF 1e	47	16½	16½	16½	
BostDig	35	34	33	33	— ½
BostonB 1.28a	113	24½	22½	23	+ ½
BradyEn	5003	5⅜	3⅝	4⅜	+1
BraeCp	567	15¾	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
Bralorn g.20e	934	25	18¼	22¾	+4⅝
BrassCft .48	142	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Brenco .72	247	19½	19	19	
BroadFn .44	294	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
BrockEx	1052	10	7½	8⅛	—1⅞
BrokHill .94r	1760	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¾
BrooksF .32	229	23	20⅛	22¾	+2⅜
BrookS 1.40b	6	42½	42½	42½	
BrkwdHS .40	214	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
BrwTom t	2276	51	45⅝	49¼	+2
Brunos .50	152	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Buckbee .28	897	8⅝	7½	8⅛	+ ¼
BckeySL .60b	87	10¼	10	10¼	
Buckeye .45e	102	22¾	22½	22½	
Buffels 2.82e	668	41½	40¼	41¼	+1
Bldlnv	234	2⅝	2½	2 9-16	+1-16
Bunnatn	622	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
Burmh .03e	3079	4 25-32	4 7-16	4 9-16	+3-16
BurnupS .16	1719	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
BurtH	4198	7⅛	5⅛	5 11-16	—1 7-16
BMA 1.20	173	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
ButlerMf 1.20	212	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
CBTCp 2.20	74	28	27½	27½	— ½
CFSCnt .34	717	9¾	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅜
CPTCp	784	25½	23	23¼	—2⅛
CACI	127	17	14½	15½	—1½
CaesrNJ	541	12½	11⅛	12	— ½
CaeNJ wt	296	7⅜	6⅜	7¼	— ½
CaeNJ un	4	34	30	30	—4
Cafeters .60	156	24	22½	22½	—1½
CalFtBk 1.08b	74	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
CalMicr	646	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
CalWtSv 3.30	16	33	32¾	32¾	— ¾
CallonPet	876	13⅛	12⅛	12⅝	— ½
CambRoy	274	17	13½	13½	— ½
Cammir .72	322	115½	100	103½	—12
Canon	141	13½	13	13¼	— ⅜
CapEngy	3325	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ½
CapInAir	162	3½	3	3¼	+ ⅛
CaribuE	13018	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
Carolin s	679	21¾	19	19	—2
Cascade 1a	35	42½	42	42	— ½
CavnghC	2882	6⅜	4⅝	5	—1⅜
CedarPt 1.24b	x213	39	36⅜	36⅜	—2⅛
CelinaFn .40	x64	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Cencor	77	5¼	5¼	5¼	
CenBcp 1.90b	77	24½	24	24	— ¼
CnBshSo .88	153	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	—1
CenBkSy .40b	177	10	10	10	
CnFldBk 1b	97	13	12½	12½	— ½
CenMtRt .60	262	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
CenNtBn .24	251	3⅝	3½	3½	
CnPenNt 1.08	85	11½	11	11¼	— ¼
CnVIPS 1.84	85	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅜
Centran 2.40	148	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ¾
CentyBk .48	454	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
CentyOG	1732	9⅝	7⅝	8½	— ½
ChmpPrt .20	311	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
ChmpPd 1	178	24	22	22	—2
ChaprRs	388	16½	12½	15	—1
CharRiv .42	21	35½	35	35	— ½
ChrmSh .18	883	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
CharlHa 1.04	1130	21¾	20⅞	21¼	— ½
ChathMf .80	174	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Chattm .40	290	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
ChkpfSy	33	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
CheezDv .10i	24	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
ChmLwn .08e	386	35	33	34½	+1½
ChmNucl .05r	438	25½	23½	23¾	—1⅜
Chemed 2.08	x182	37¾	37	37¼	+ ¼
ChmLea 1.20	46	39	37	37½	— ½
Chmeer .32	356	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
CheryEt .12	273	12½	12¼	12¼	
ChiNwTr	892	21½	20¼	21	
ChildWld	207	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Chittend 1b	34	10½	10	10	— ½
Chomer	217	35½	31¾	31¾	—3¾
Chubb 2.40	2447	35¼	34¼	35⅛	— ¾
ChrDwl 1.60	6	29	29	29	
Chyron s	541	6⅜	5½	6⅛	+1
Cindys	253	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
CinnFin 1.28b	42	35	34½	34½	— ½
CircInc 1.30e	x67	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
CtzSoCp 1.16	113	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
CitzSoGa .06e	1976	6¼	6½	6½	— ¼
CitzFSL .72	18	24	24	24	
CitzFid 1.60	246	25½	25½	25½	
CitzUIA t	181	33	32½	32¾	
CitzUtB 2.56	27	30¾	30¾	30¾	
CtyNtCp 1b	304	34½	33¾	34	— ½
ClvtrBcp 1	60	12½	11½	12¼	+ ½
ClarkJL 1.30	113	29	28½	28½	— ½
ClevlRt .22e	1815	11	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅞
ClowCp .40	353	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
CstldFla	276	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼
CobeLab	522	26¾	25¼	26¼	+1½
CocaCol .64	255	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
CocaMla .60	628	28½	24½	27½	
CoeurDM t	269	23½	21½	22	—1½
Coherent	1018	27	24⅞	26	+1¼
ColeCP .02e	285	9	7⅞	8⅞	+1⅞
ColnBcp 1.80	39	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
ColLtAc .48	769	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
ColrTie s	842	25¼	23½	23⅝	—1⅝
ColNBsh 1	463	23½	21⅜	23¼	+1½
Combins 1.40	1880	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
ComcstA .16	47	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+ ¼
Comdial	555	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
ComBsh 1.60	153	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
ComCIH .88	332	33¼	32⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
ComSwt	417	4	3¾	3 13-16	—3-16
CmiShr .50a	57	15½	14½	14½	—1
CmTrNJ 1.60	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
CwBkPa 2.32	33	32	32	32	
CwlNRs 1.88	23	24¼	24	24¼	
CmwTel 1.30	36	18	17½	17½	— ½
CommInd .52	37	25	25	25	
CmpctVS	1195	15⅛	14	14⅛	—1½
CpctVS wt	713	8¼	7	7	—1⅜
CpctVS un	66	24	21	21	—3
Compar5	5722	7-32	3-16	7-32	+1-32
CompCr .16	317	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅜
Compus	948	9	7¾	8⅞	+1⅛
CCTC	2105	13¼	12¼	12⅜	— ½
CmptAut .20	934	21½	18	18¼	—3
Compsv	82	19¼	19¼	19¼	
CmpCm	1817	6¼	5⅞	5¾	+ ¼
CmpCon	223	25	22½	24¾	+2
CmpDev	426	9	7⅜	7⅜	—1¼
CmptNet	1365	8¼	6½	6⅝	—1⅝
CmptPd t	222	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Comsrv	103	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
Comshre	351	18	17¾	17¾	
Comtech	929	10½	9	10½	+1½
Conair	306	9¾	8¾	9	— ½
Concept .06	147	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Conna .40	10	17¾	17½	17¾	
ConnEnr 2.40	48	20½	20	20	
ConNBk 1.60	47	18½	18¼	18½	
CnsCapR 2.28	136	29	28½	28½	
CnsCinol g	791	16⅝	14	14¼	—1⅜
ConFibr	3268	8⅝	6½	7⅝	+1⅛
ConPap 3.60	245	61¼	59¾	61	+1¼
ConsDst g.16e	21	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
Context	603	3	2	2½	— ½
CtlBNor 1.84b	30	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
ContCap 7.50c	16	22	21½	21½	— ½
CntCurv	921	37¾	32½	33	—4¼
CtrlLasr .10i	412	21½	19	19½	— ¼
Conwed 1.20	89	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Coors B.25	11526	15⅛	14⅛	14½	— ¼
Cordis	738	23¾	21½	23½	+2
Cordyne	1621	1 5-16	1	1 5-16	+ ⅛
CntryCrdt .16r	41	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Courier .68	131	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
CousnPr .10e	353	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
CovngtBT	4259	5½	4½	4½	— ½
CrodTer .76	286	13	13	13	
CramExp	17846	1 3-16	13-16	15-16	—1-16
Crawfd .72	298	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
Craw wt		17	16⅛	16⅛	
CrayRes	1151	58¼	53¼	53½	—4
CredoPt	6285	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Crestek t	41	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Cronus	260	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
CrosTre .80	x1991	38¼	36	36	—2¼
CrumpE .32	387	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
CullenFr 1.08b	62	25½	23	25	+2
Cullinan	93	33	30	32	+2
Cullum 1b	259	20⅜	20	20½	
Cyclitron	315	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
DalcoPt h	682	5⅜	5½	5½	
DankrLb	189	8	7½	7½	— ½
DanlyM 1.80	96	32	30½	32	+1
DartDg .13	210	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
Dashind	1413	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	— ⅜
DataCrd .20	490	27	24⅞	24⅞	—2⅛
DtaDes .32	732	20⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—2
DataPck	421	8¾	6¾	8½	+1⅜
Datamet t	231	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
Datarm t	124	36¼	32	33¼	—3
Datascp	212	17¼	16½	16½	— ¾
Datatrn	2547	4	2⅝	3⅝	+1⅛
Datum	278	2⅝	2	2½	— ½
Dauphin 2.40	24	32	32	32	
DavdMn s	487	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ¾
DaytMal 1a	58	19	17½	19	+2
DBeer .63e	10874	12⅝	11¾	12½	+1⅛
DeanFd .80	x227	16¾	16	16	— ¾
DecisDat	344	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
DecisSys	1014	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅜
DeklbAg .72	3808	39	37½	38	— ½
DeLuxC 1.44	x391	37	36¼	36¼	— ¾
Denelcor	2750	7	5⅞	6⅜	+ ½
DenisM g1.40	385	38⅛	34¾	37¼	+2⅝
DenvRE 1	276	31½	31¼	31½	
DepndInd .05e	727	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
DepGuar 1.50	22	23½	22½	22½	
DetrexC 1.40	32	30½	29	29	—1
DetBkC 1.80	137	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
DiagDat	298	20¼	19	19½	— ⅜
DiaCrys 1.20	121	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ¼
DirchEx	5292	2	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
DigiLog	676	18½	16	16½	— ¼
DinnrBel .64	41	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
DiscNY 10.40e	35	47	45½	45½	—1½
DiscOil	3798	5⅛	3 13-16	4 15-16	+1 1-16
DixnCru 1.28a	78	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Docutel	1276	12⅝	11	12	+ ⅜
DolRes	7513	1¼	15-16	15-16	—3-16
DollrGn .28b	443	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
DomBsh 1	272	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Dalsind	70	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
DoylDB 1.28	82	26½	25½	25½	—1
Dranetz .05i	46	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
DrexlrT	587	25¼	21	25¼	+4
DrumFn .30	917	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ½
DualLite .32	1070	12	9⅝	11½	+2⅛
DuckAlc .40	101	12½	11¾	12	— ½
Ducomn .60	88	21⅝	19	19	—2⅝
DunesHt	65	19	17	17	— ½
DunkinD .30	554	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Durham	87	44¼	43¼	43¼	— ¾
Duriron .68	498	17¾	16½	16¾	—1
DurrFill .26	88	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
DycoPet	512	24½	21⅜	21⅜	—3
Dynascn t	243	4⅞	4½	4⅝	
Dynatch	429	18½	17½	17¾	— ¾
EHInt	834	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
ERCCp 1.40	1335	68	63½	65½	—2½
EarlyCal	463	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
EarthSci	163	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
EsDrief 1.77e	1299	28	26¼	26¼	—1¼
Eastmet .90	751	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Eastovr	45	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¾
EconLab 1.04	1151	25	22⅞	22⅞	—2
Edwdlnd	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
ElPasEl 1.10	x343	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
EleCath	59	12¾	12	12	— ½
EleNucl	405	10	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞
ElecsnGp	389	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
ElizWW 1.76	46	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Emhrt wt	14	11½	10½	10½	—1
Emons .16	225	14¼	13¼	13¼	—1
Emons pf1.19	22	13½	13	13	— ¼
EmpBnf 1	548	27½	25¾	26	—1
EmplCas 1.20	x11	36½	36½	36½	
EnrCapD	19840	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
EnrDev	1015	19½	17	18	+ ½
EnrMin	3488	12⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅜
EnRsv	30952	18¼	14½	15⅛	—2⅞
EnrSrcs	154	9¼	8½	8½	— ¾
EnrVent	858	16¾	15½	15½	—1
Envrdn h	687	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Epsco	278	16¼	15¾	15½	— ½
EqtBcp .76b	8	16¼	16¼	16¼	
EqtIwa 1.32	49	22	22	22	
EqutSL 1	576	22½	20⅛	20⅛	—2⅛
EqtOil .70	568	66½	57½	59	—6
EvSuth	39	50	47½	49½	+2
EverstJ .40	96	24½	22	23	+ ½
ExcelEn	1180	7	6	6⅛	— ⅞
ExchBcp .60	522	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	+1
ExecHs h	728	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
ExplrCo	3199	3⅞	3 3-16	3 3-16	—11-16
FSC	6672	6¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅜
FairLne .32	381	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
FairfLd .20	51	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
FalcMn a3e	237	128	111¼	111½	—13
Falstaff	1661	5½	4¾	5½	+ ½
Farinon .08	807	30¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
FarmFd t	491	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅜
FarmBr .60	131	20¼	17¾	18	—2¼
FarmGp 1	x2746	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
FarrCo .20	416	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅝
FdScrw .72a	85	11	10	10½	— ½
FedIPP .96e	172	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Fidicor .24	214	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
FlteCp .16	212	12¼	10½	11½	+1
FifthTh 2.50	14	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Finlind	2	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ¾
Finnign	320	18½	17¾	18½	+1
FstMerc 1.60	113	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
FtAlaBk 1.40	167	21¾	21½	21¾	
FtAmBk 1.20	43	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
FtAFin .58	336	24	21	23¼	— ¼
FtATenn .64	136	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
FtArkBk .50b	55	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
FtArlist	420	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
FtAtlnta .88	489	12¾	12	12	— ¾
FtBnAla .84a	41	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
FtBkSys 2.04	1928	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
FtBkSC 1.20	22	19½	19¼	19½	
FtBostn 1.75e	292	19¼	18½	18½	— ¾
FtCarInv	235	8	7⅞	8	
FtColny .76	22	28½	25½	25½	—3
FtCntRE 1.18e	95	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
FtDenvr	55	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
FtEmpS .20e	381	14⅛	12½	12⅝	—1½
FtExec s	x546	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
FtExe pf.50	124	36	35	35¾	+ ¼
FtFrwst .25	316	12¼	11⅛	12	+ ½
FtFinVa .68	16	22½	22½	22½	
FtFlaBks .36	197	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
FtHawal 2.12	35	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
FtHoldng 2	4	33	33	33	
FtJerNt 1.40	137	16	15¼	15½	
FtKyNt 1.88	66	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
FtLncFn	292	9¼	8½	8½	— ¾
FtMarin .30	223	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
FtMdBn 1.40	174	24¼	24¼	24¼	
FstMd wt		19¼	19¼	19¼	
FstMtg	1231	2 3-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	— ¼
FtNBcp 1.08	172	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
FNtAlln 1.32	61	16½	16½	16½	
FNtNJ 1.60	40	19¼	19	19¼	
FtNtCin 2.20	70	26¾	25¾	26	— ¾
FtNMBk .84	7	15	15	15	
FtOklBn .40b	70	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
FtSLAsc .60	157	20	18	18	—2
FtSecCp .86	304	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
FtTenNt .94	353	12¼	12¼	12¼	
FtUnBcp 2.20	66	29½	29½	29½	
FtUnCp .96	289	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
FtUtdBc 1.24	145	26¾	26¼	26¼	
FtWnFin	616	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
FtWisMt	125	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
Frstbncp 1.40b	58	21	20	20¼	—1
FveStrEn	6350	2 13-16	2	2 1-16	—7-16
FlagBks .80	1502	14⅛	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
Flameln	691	10	8½	8¾	— ¾
Flexstl .48	64	10½	10	10	— ½
Flicker .60b	88	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
FloatPnt	411	16	15½	15½	— ½
Florafx	145	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
FlaCsB pf1	46	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
FlaCaml .88a	170	12¾	12½	12¾	
FlaCypr .20e	182	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
FlaGlf 1.28e	83	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	+1
FlaNFla .60	332	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Flurocb .20	473	20	17¾	18½	+ ⅜
FdTown .16	242	24½	22½	22⅝	— ½
FthilGp .36	80	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
ForeAm .60	375	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
ForestO .80a	1539	36⅜	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
FrankEl .56	x273	16⅜	15½	16	— ¾
FrasrMt 1.12	78	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
FredHer .24	422	10⅛	8½	9⅛	—1
FreeSG 4.23e	884	60	59	59¾	— ¼
FremtEn	1168	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
Fremont .50b	757	23⅛	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅜
FreqSrc	528	15½	14	15	— ½
FrostS .06e	124	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
FroznFd .36	50	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
FullPh .26e	41	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
FullrHB .36	569	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
FultnNt .40	34	14	14	14	
FurrCaf .60	788	24½	23	23	—1⅛
GEICO .40	1964	13⅞	12½	12½	—1⅛
GEICO pf.74	247	27¼	25¼	25¼	—1⅝
GalaxyO	9377	17⅞	15¼	15½	—2⅜
Glxy wt	2128	9⅛	6⅞	7	—2⅜
Gamex	384	7¼	6¼	6½	— ¾
GalwSpt	107	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
GalwyTr	46	9	9	9	
GnAutm	842	18⅛	17	17¾	— ⅜
GAutPts .96	x147	30⅜	29¾	29¾	—1
GnBind .16	90	12¼	12¼	12¼	
GnData s	381	18¼	15	15¼	—2⅜
GnDevcs	593	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
GnEngy .10	847	15⅞	14¼	14¼	—1⅛
GnHelth .60	908	23⅞	23	23	— ⅜
GnHydro	1800	3 3-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	—7-16
GnOhSL .28	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
GnReins 2	1091	86	84½	84½	—7
GnSemic .20	111	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
GnShale 1b	217	15	14½	14½	— ½
GnTerm	251	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
GenesB .80a	5	17	16¾	16¾	
GenRad .12	685	49¾	44¼	45½	+1¾
Geores	422	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
GeoWash .05e	107	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GaBdFib	59	11	9¼	10	+ ¾
GilbrtA 1.60	329	22	21¼	21¾	+ ½
Gilford .34	99	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
Girard 1.88	344	24¾	24	24¼	+ ¼
GlobeLf .40b	239	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Godfrey 1b	58	22½	21½	21½	—1
GoldFld 2.89e	401	90½	86	88½	+7½
GoldMed t	54	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
GoldCyc	205	12⅛	9¾	9¾	—2¼
GldStFd .36b	95	16	15½	16	+ ½
Goldfd un	1417	6⅞	3¾	6⅞	+2⅝
Gotaas	4792	9⅛	7¾	7¾	—1¾
GouldsP 1.04	234	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
GvtE wt	135	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
GvtELf .44	76	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Graco .80	27	18½	18½	18½	
Grantre .24	1129	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
GraScan	1179	30¼	26¾	27½	—2½
GrayCS .30a	21	43	40	40	—3
GtAmMg	591	3⅞	3	3	— ¼
GrtNatl	397	16¼	14¼	14⅞	—1⅜
GtBayCs	668	30¼	25¾	29½	+ ½
GtJerBn 1.20	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
GreenM 1.32	43	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
GroveFd	7124	5-32	5-32	5-32	
GuarFin .60	64	17	15¼	15¼	—1¾
GuarNat .60	232	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾
GlfEngy .20	780	38¾	35¼	38¾	+1¼
GlfsBk	140	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
HabnEW .40	194	64	62½	62½	—1½
Hadson	766	28¼	24½	25⅞	+1⅛
Haeman	278	20⅜	18½	20½	+2
HamlPt	1028	51½	48	49¼	
HamlP pf1.95	22	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
HamlInv	176	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Hanvins .52	222	36¼	35¼	35¼	— ½
HarkenO	1887	15	12½	13	—1⅝
Harleq g.56	325	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1
HrpRow .72	69	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
HarpGp .28	228	36¾	35½	36½	+1
HartfNt 1.40	103	15¼	14⅞	15	— ¼
HrtfSim 2.20	99	33¾	33½	33½	— ½
Harwyn	755	19½	16	16	—3½
HawkBn .80	59	12¾	12¾	12¾	
HawthF .80	44	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
HazltLb .15e	1241	16¾	15	16¼	+1¼
Hechngr .12b	44	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
HelixTec	140	9¾	9	9¼	+ ¼
HendPet	1658	6⅛	4¾	4⅞	—1¼
HendPt un	780	6⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅝
HenrdF .80a	43	27½	27¼	27¼	
HeritBn 1.28	84	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
HeritCm	357	13	12¾	12¾	
Hexcel .52	291	32¾	31¼	31¼	—1¼
HiTech	111	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
HiberCp 1b	17	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
HickFar .44	138	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
HickFrn .12e	96	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Higbee	154	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ½
HinesLm 1	9	20	19	19	—1
Hitachi .90e	574	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
HllwdPk 1.20	61	27	24½	27	+2½
HmeBen .96	x34	19	19	19	
HomePB	323	16¼	14⅛	14½	—1¾
HmstdF	78	8	7¼	7¼	— ¾
HonInd .48	x149	16⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—1
HookDrg 1.20	122	15	14¼	14½	
Hoover 1	x1700	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
HorizBn 1.20	79	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
HospTr 2.12	43	23	22	22	—1
HughSup .24	136	17¼	16¼	16½	— ¾
HuntMf .64	110	17¾	17¾	17¾	
HntgBs 1.76b	19	29¼	29	29	— ¼
HyattInt	48	29	21	23	—6
Hyster 2a	501	46⅞	44¾	46⅞	+2⅛
IMSInt .25	383	33¾	32½	33½	+ ½
IdahoFn 1	177	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
IdleWld .80	40	16½	15½	15½	—1
Impell .40	x382	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
IndSqS 1.80a	x30	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
IndpBsh .64	78	15½	15½	15½	
IndLfAc 1.16	872	17¾	17	17⅛	— ⅝
IndnaNt .60	420	11¼	11	11	— ¼
IdolWat 2.20	54	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
IndElHr	174	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
IndValB 2.20	57	22	21½	21¾	+ ¼
vlInforx	816	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
Infrmtcs	521	20¼	18¼	18¼	—1¾
Infolntl .16	363	14½	13¼	13¼	—1⅛

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.), as Manager, BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS and BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ, as Co-Managers, signed on February 1st, 1980 a buyer's credit of FF. 59,288.00.- to finance the construction of a Commercial Centre in Jeddah for the Mohamed ALI MAGHRABI, Limited Partnership, in Jeddah. The total cost of the contract amounts to FF. 88,300,000.-
Construction will be carried out by Ets. JOUFFRIEAU, Neuville sur Vanne, Estissac.
The contract, which is on a turnkey basis, concerns the development of an area of 23,000 square meters. Construction will be carried out by Ets. JOUFFRIEAU, Neuville sur Vanne, Estissac, and engineering by O.T.H. International. Project management for the Centre was undertaken by International Development.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert

Main balance-sheet items
at 30 September 1979 (BF billion)

	30.9.1978	30.9.1979	Change
Balance-sheet total	526.1	612.5	+16.4%
Deposits of customers (including medium-term notes)	273.9	300.0	+ 9.5%
Deposits of bankers (including subsidiaries and call money)	200.7	256.4	+27.7%
Loans to private sector	214.5	244.3	+13.9%
Loans to Belgian public sector	140.5	157.2	+11.9%

Balance-sheet total over BF 600 billion
Wider presence abroad
Net dividend of BF 80 to an increased number of shares

The financial year that ended on 30 September 1979 took place against a difficult national and international background, notable characteristics of which were tensions on financial markets and a general rise in interest rates. The year may be resumed as follows:
• increase of 17.2% in customers' and bankers' deposits so that their total exceeded BF 550 billion
• increased rôle in the provision of finance for the national economy: total loans to private and public sectors up BF 46.5 billion over the year; share in the placing of public sector bond issues amounted to BF 53.3 billion
• further emphasis on developing more personal services for bank clients; and, at the same time the pursuit of technical innovations to speed up the handling of ordinary transactions: the staged implementation of the "Bancontact" network of teller machines and preparations for the linkup between branches and the bank computer centre for across-the-counter transactions
• sustained activity in the financing of Belgian foreign trade and in the handling of international payment flows; co-management of 60 Eurobond issues
• further strengthening of the Bank's presence abroad: taking of a major shareholding in the Banque Louis-Dreyfus of Paris: opening of a branch in Milan and a representative office in Melbourne.

Gross operating profit for the financial year from 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979, which was affected by the continued narrowing of interest margins, was BF 2,824.6 million. After deduction of fiscal charges and amounts for depreciation and provisions, the net profit amounted to BF 705.6 million. The consolidated net profit totalled BF 1,040.1 million.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, which was held on 14 February 1980, approved the payment of a dividend of BF 80, net of withholding tax, to 5,432,500 shares, including the 132,500 shares of the last scrip issue.

The Annual Report is available on request from the General Secretariat, Banque Bruxelles Lambert, Avenue Marnix 24, B - 1050 Brussels.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert BBL

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 9)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Infraind	129	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
InstLab .16	391	16¾	16	16	— ½
IntelCp	4806	75	72	74½	+2¾
IntlsiRs .20	30	12	11	11	—1
IntRelFn .30a	108	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
Intercole t	47	13¾	13¼	13¼	
IntrcEnr t	868	9½	8	8½	— ¾
IntfcMec	245	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
Interfnl 1.30	450	39	36¾	37	—2
Intrmed	1573	25	23	23¼	— ¾
IntmtEx	87	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ½
IntmtGs 1.40	256	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
InBkWsh .36	285	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
InBkWsA .36	1133	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
IntBasic	37	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
IntClLab	111	8¼	8	8	— ¼
IntDairy	69	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
IntKingT .06	144	3¾	3½	3½	— ½
IntResh .32	120	9¾	9¼	9½	— ¼
IntRovO .01e	513	4⅝	3¾	4⅜	+ ½
IntShohd	487	6⅞	5⅜	6⅜	+ ¾
IntTecR	592	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
IntrPip g1.40a	1	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
IntrsciSy	494	19½	18	19½	+1¾
Intersil .24	x2281	29½	27⅛	29⅛	+1¼
InvinsCp .05e	12	1¾	1¾	1¾	
IwaSoUt 2.38	103	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
IsrlInv 1.10	44	20½	18	20½	+1½
ItoYokd .26r	46	23½	22½	22½	— ⅜
IveyJB .76	105	22	21½	21½	— ½
JLGInd .32	40	29¼	28½	28½	— ¾
JadePet	13115	2 7-16	1 11-16	2 3-16	+ ½
JamWP h	73	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Jamsby .50	273	19½	18¼	18¼	— ¾
Jaytex	481	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
Jeffersn .28	5	22½	22½	22½	
JeffNLf .64	112	33½	32	32	—1½
Jerrico .10	x926	23½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
Jhirmck t	165	12¾	11¾	12½	
Jonintcbl	521	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ¼
Josephn .60	28	12¾	12¾	12¾	
JoslynM 1.28	437	18¾	15½	18¼	+2½
Justin .60	341	16¼	15	15¼	—1
KDICp	547	2	1⅞	1 15-16	
KMSInd h	1285	3	2½	3	+ ⅜
KRMPet	801	12⅛	9⅞	10¼	—1⅞
Kalvar	640	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
Kaman .80	407	26½	24½	24½	—1¼
KmpAm .32	148	11	10⅝	10⅝	
KnCtyLf 2	568	63	61½	61½	—1½
KnShNtw .40	89	27½	27½	27½	
Kayex s.05i	649	25½	22½	24	+1¾
Keba	4998	4⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—1 1-16
KeldnOil	242	20	16	19	+3
KellySv 1.20	126	46½	45	45	— ¼
Kempr s1.40	457	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ⅛
KenilSy	387	12⅛	10½	10½	—1⅝
Kenngtn	348	19¼	16½	18	+ ¾
KentMre 1	x173	28¾	25¾	26	—2¾
Kenton	29	22	21½	21½	— ½
KyCenLf .60	345	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Keuffel .80	155	24¼	23	23	—1¼
Kevex	620	27	23¼	26	+2¼
KeyBks 1.20	164	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
KeyData	220	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
KeystFd .20b	192	15½	15	15	— ½
Kimball .80	214	17	16¾	16¾	
KindCre .08	397	12¾	11⅞	12½	+ ¼
Kinglnt	82	6¼	5½	5⅝	— ⅝
KloofG 1.61e	1078	34¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
KnapeV 1a	x42	16½	16½	16½	
Knudsn .68b	153	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
Kratos	274	22¼	20¼	20¼	—2
Kroyind .24	213	43½	40½	41	+ ½
Krueger .72	326	10	9	9	—1
Kulicke .15i	973	30	27½	28	—1¾
KyotoCe .19r	86	31¼	30½	30½	+ ⅛
LDBCp	296	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
LaZBoy .72	98	10	10	10	
Lacana g	1010	10½	9½	9½	— ½
LacidSil	119	12½	10½	10½	—2
LamoTny .20	155	18	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Lancast .72	96	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Lanceln 1.08	2126	23½	19½	22¼	+2¾
LndBkFla .50	905	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¼
LoneCo .92a	677	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
Lawson .36	58	29	27	27	—2
Leasco	119	34½	30	32½	—2
LeisDyn .20	152	4¾	4¾	4¾	
LevinCpt .10i	385	7	6⅝	7	
LewisEn	13521	5½	4	4	— ⅛
LewisP .28b	360	11½	11	11	— ¼
LibtyHo .20e	303	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
LibNt pf2.12	8	24	23½	24	+ ½
LibNtLf 1.20	1544	19¾	18⅜	19¼	+ ¾
Lifeinsf	1068	7¼	6¾	6¾	
Lfinvs .20	1368	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
LidStor .08	1129	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
LinBcst	282	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Linc 1st2	227	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
LincLife .68a	x19	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
LincMtg	56	2½	2⅜	2½	
LincTT 1.32	101	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Lindbrg .60	105	12⅝	12½	12½	
LiqdAr h1.40	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Logetrn .20e	152	15	13¾	14	
LongFlb 12	53	385	370	370	
LaOffEx	812	13¾	13⅛	13½	— ¼
LurioS	452	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
MTMtg 1.60a	3	12½	12½	12½	
MCIC	5719	6⅞	6⅛	6 5-16	— ½
MCI wt	773	4½	4⅛	4 5-16	—3-16
MCI pf2.64	771	39½	34¾	36¼	—2½
MCI pf1.80	690	14⅞	14⅛	14¾	— ⅛
MCMCp .16	155	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MFYInd .20	81	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
MGFOil .11r	2900	25½	22	25¼	+ ½
MSIDat .40	607	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
MTSSy .30	329	37¼	35¾	36½	+ ¾
McDmld .80	348	23¼	21¼	22½	+ ½
MadsGE 1.48	279	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
MagmaE	681	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
MagmP	953	28⅝	25¾	26	—2
MagnCtl	86	27	27	27	
Magnet .03r	96	12¼	12¼	12¼	
MairRt	1770	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ¾
Mallkrt 1.20	669	31¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
Manitw .60a	684	22	21	21	—1
ManMay	1186	8⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅝
MfBkLA .50b	x202	23½	21¼	21¼	—2
MfrsNat 2.20	327	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
MfgData .28	289	34	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Marcus .20b	72	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
MarinCp 1.68	35	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
MarPet 2.25e	53	38	36½	37½	+1
Marion s.20	2389	23¾	19¼	20½	—3⅛
MarkPd	770	13¼	11¾	13	+ ⅞
Marshll 1.54	24	21½	21½	21½	
MrldNat .88	337	16½	16¼	16½	
Mathico .20	68	10	9½	10	
MathApl	353	20½	17½	18½	— ½
MaulLP .50	35	27	26	27	+1
MayPet	2131	25⅛	22⅛	22⅝	—2⅛
MaynOil	1433	20⅝	16¾	17⅛	—2¾
McCorm .52a	2632	25	22¾	24	— ¾
McFarlE	1297	17½	15¼	15⅜	—1⅞
McQuay .70	269	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
McRaeOil t	208	44	41½	43½	— ½
MedGen	142	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Medcom	288	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
Medford 1	212	54	50	50	—2
MellonN 1.84	509	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
Mentor	113	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
MercBcp 2.32	142	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
MercBk 1.08	277	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
MerchNt 1.40	105	27¾	27½	27¾	
MerryCo .20b	106	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
MeyerF .56	296	27	26⅜	26⅜	— ¾
MichNtl 1.20	259	19	17¾	17¾	—1¼
MicroMk	209	19½	18¼	18¼	— ¾
Micrdyn .05i	262	29⅝	28	28¼	—1
Micrsf	903	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
MicrPw	169	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ¼
MdldBcp 1.32	13	15	14½	14½	— ½
MdldCap	141	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
MidlRes	1897	2⅜	2 7-16	2⅛	— ¼
MidlBks 2.36	111	29	28¼	28¼	— ¾
MdlBk 2pf2	11	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Midnite .29e	397	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅜
MidwDis .52	275	7¾	7½	7⅝	
MillHer .60	208	23¼	21½	21½	—1¾
Milllpr .24	1281	35¾	34⅜	35⅜	+1
MineSaf 1.04	42	77	75½	76	+ ½
MnrRs .14e	9963	9⅛	8 5-16	8 9-16	+ ⅛
MinrEng	507	21	12¾	13¼	—7¾
MiniCS	664	5½	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
MinnFab .10e	x204	5	5	5	
Minnetk	164	19¼	17¼	17¼	—1⅞
MissVlG 1.28	131	16¾	16½	16¾	
MrSteak .08	166	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Mitsui .52e	9	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅞
MobiCom	203	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
ModM wt	48	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
ModuCpt	1636	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Molex .09	374	43	41¼	41¼	—2
MonCap 1.14	1693	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅜
MontCol .72	117	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
ManuE	1616	5 9-16	4½	4 9-16	—15-16
ManuCp 1	306	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
MonPr un	1020	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
MoonyB	9	10½	10½	10½	
MooreC g1.64	757	32	31½	31½	— ½
MoorePd .72	x55	25½	24¼	24¼	—1½
MorFlo .01	242	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
Moraga	87	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
MoranB .12b	1025	33⅝	29⅞	30⅝	—2⅞
Morsnln .32b	1309	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ¾
MtgInvW	223	2½	2⅜	2½	
MHEW	836	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Mosinee .26	310	8½	8¼	8¼	
MotClub .10	382	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
MtnBks 1.28b	27	28½	27¾	28½	+1
MtnStRs	11443	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	
Moxa	2184	12⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
Moxie .10	133	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Multim .72	154	31½	29½	29½	—2
Myersin .40	26	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
MylanLb	90	9½	9½	9½	
NBI	269	36	34¾	36	+ ½
NJB	29	5½	5½	5½	
NNCp 2	1057	38¼	35	35⅜	+ ¼
NPEngy	862	4	3½	3½	— ⅜
NorsCp 2b	37	26	25½	25½	— ½
NAvlUnd .74	57	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
NtCntFn 1.48b	258	20½	20½	20½	
NtClyCp 2.75	533	41½	41	41	— ½
NCmNJ 2.40	20	27	27	27	
NtCntSv s.24	242	20	19	19	— ¾
NtDataC	428	15¼	14	14	—1¼
NDtaCp .28	814	18¼	17½	17½	— ½
NLampn	942	10¼	8¼	9	—1¼
NLfeFla .32b	380	11	10½	10¼	— ½
NMicron	237	8¼	7½	7½	— ¾
NOldL .36	445	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
NOlySolr	1994	27-32	23-32	¾	—1-16
NtRyUtil	798	3½	2⅝	3	— ½
NResLfe .60e	37	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
NStuMk	4896	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
NatUtil 1.44	x10	21	20	20	—1
NtValve 2.50	3	59	57	57	—2
NtWnLf	889	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ½
Natwide .66	35	18	17¾	17¾	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NwidRE .56e	114	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
NautilFd .50e	229	15	14⅞	14⅞	
NelsnTh .28	88	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Neutrog .25	136	37	36	36½	
NevNBc 1	18	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
NevadSL .70	285	13	11¼	12½	+1¼
NewAFd t	64	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
NBrunSc	121	12⅜	10⅝	10⅝	—2
NEnMer 1.64	111	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
NHavWt 2.78	8	75½	75½	75½	
NJNtCp 2.38	64	19¼	19¼	19¼	
NJNGas 1.52	95	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
NewpEl	389	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
NewpPh	832	10½	9½	10	
NickOG	2453	33	29½	30⅜	—1⅜
Nicolet .24	487	27¼	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
Nicolet wt	12	18	17⅝	17⅝	
NielsnA .88	487	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅜
NielsnB .88	253	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
NipponEl .51e	19	42½	41⅝	41⅝	—1⅛
NobleAff .16b	2393	60⅞	58¼	58¼	—1⅛
NbleAl wt	4	40½	39½	40	
Noland .40	91	9¾	8¾	9¼	+ ½
NordRes t	235	20½	20	20	— ½
Nordstr .32	501	18⅝	17½	17¾	—1
Norstan t	356	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
NABiol	457	6½	5	5	—1½
NoAtlInd	316	7	6½	6½	
NCarSL .24e	129	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
NoCarGs 1.20	82	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
NoEOil un4.17e	19	89½	89	89½	+ ½
Nrthairs g	2759	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
NoestBcp 2b	11	20½	20	20½	+ ½
NoStBcp .30r	276	5⅜	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
NoTrust 2.20	959	33¼	33	33	
NwtNGs 1.04	3282	18⅛	17⅞	17½	— ½
NwtFin .68	20	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
NwtNtLf 1.25	380	33	31⅝	32	—1
NwstPS 1.80	77	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
NovaPet	37323	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Nowsco g.48	289	50	46½	46½	—3
Noxell .88	935	20¼	20½	20½	— ¼
NuclDyn	1181	7	6	6	—1
NuclMed	958	9	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
NuclMet	165	26½	24	24⅝	—1½
NuclPh	217	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Nucorp .05e	1719	13	11⅞	12	— ⅞
Nucrp wt	164	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅜
OakbrkC .32	82	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¾
OceanA un	368	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
OceanDr 1.50	981	100	89¾	95	—5
OceanOil	117	53½	49	49½	—1½
Oceaneer	6993	8⅝	6¾	8¼	+1⅜
OcnExp h	1035	9⅛	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
Oceanint	1490	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
OffsLog .48	804	22½	21¾	21½	— ⅜
OgilvyM 1.28	790	25¼	23¾	23¾	—1½
OglbyN 2.40	42	49½	46	49	+3
OhioCas 1.40	537	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
OhFerro .25e	88	10¼	9½	9¾	— ½
OilCtyPt	74	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
OilIntl	15906	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Oilgear 1.20	14	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅛
Oiltech	4826	3⅜	2 13-16	2 13-16	—11-16
OklaOil	134	9¼	7¾	8	—1¼
OldKent 1b	105	15	14½	14½	— ½
OldNtB .84b	100	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
OldRepl .92	393	19⅞	17½	17¾	—1¾
OldStone 1.92	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Olix Ind	61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Olsten .20	108	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
OlympB .90a	190	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
OlymGs	419	6⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ½
OmahNt 1.50a	26	21	21	21	
OmegOp .20	257	9½	9	9	— ½
OmniSpe	502	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
OpticCL	583	18	16½	16½	— ¾
OpticRd	172	11½	11¼	11½	
Orbanco .72	96	19	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
OregMet	723	27⅛	23½	24	—3⅞
OregPC 1	35	61	58	60½	+2½
OrionRh	281	13	11⅞	12½	+1
Orrox	242	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
Oshman .20	4	12	11¾	11¾	
OsrowP	740	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
OtterTP 2.20	232	20½	19¾	19⅞	—1⅛
OwensM .52	149	13¾	13	13	— ¼
OxfrdEx	2681	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	
Oxoc	1467	10¼	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
PARSys	208	16½	15	15	— ¼
PBAInc .80	58	14½	14½	14½	
PCAInt .40	1731	10¼	9¾	9½	+ ¼
PETX	1392	3⅝	3	3	— ⅜
PRFCp	147	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
PVOInt .80	39	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
PabstB .40	3284	13½	12¾	12½	— ⅝
Paccar 1.80a	104	62¾	61	62¼	+ ¾
Pacesttr .20	243	15½	13½	13¾	—1¾
PaceFin .84	22	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
PacerTec	481	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
PacCHI .15e	253	11½	11	11	— ½
PcCstPr	283	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
PcGaR 1.50b	159	20½	19	19	—1¾
PacGdUr	4712	4½	3⅝	4	— ¼
PacifRes .60b	117	18½	17¾	17¾	—1¼
PacRes pf2	182	22	20¾	20¾	—1¼
PacStdLf	504	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
PaiuteO	7543	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
PakaCp .52	149	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
PalmSL	392	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
PanABsh .44	347	8½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
PandkPr .30e	515	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
ParkOh 1.10	403	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ½
PauleyP	1395	28½	26¼	26½	—1½
PayLDg .40	667	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
PayNPk .60b	496	15¼	14¼	14¼	—1
PayNSv .86	x487	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PaylsCs .15	668	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Peavey 1	385	17⅞	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
PeninRs	1121	13½	12⅛	13½	+1⅜
PennPac	4114	5	4¾	4 13-16	
PennVa 2.40a	169	86	84½	85	—1
PenaEnt 1.60	45	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
Pentair .80	251	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Pntair pf2.06	48	21¼	21	21	— ¼
PeoBkSe .88	130	17¼	16¾	17	— ¼
PerryDr .28	x99	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
PetInd	394	5⅜	4 9-16	4 9-16	—13-16
PetDv	3736	9	6⅞	7¾	—1
PETCO	379	30¼	29¼	29½	— ⅜
Petrolit 1.08	200	45½	44¾	45½	+ ¾
Petfibon .40	122	25½	24½	24½	—1
PhilaNat 2.44	224	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
PhilGlo .76e	143	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
PhnxRs	455	29⅝	28⅝	28¼	—1⅝
PhysioCt	463	36	33¾	35¾	+1⅞
PicNSav	869	22¼	21½	22	— ¼
PiccCafe .44	219	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
Pier39 h	70	7	7	7	
Pinehrst	217	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Pinkrtn 2.10	58	39	38	39	+1
PionrGp .20	359	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
PionHIB .84	1884	22⅝	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅝
PionStd .20	242	22¾	21⅜	22¼	+ ½
PittNtCp 2.40	232	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Plenum .80	55	21	20½	20½	
PopShop g	102	1 9-16	1½	1½	—1-16
PortaSy	301	12¼	10	11	+1
PosiSeal .10	333	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
Possis	182	5½	4⅝	4½	—1
Powellnd	788	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
PwrRes	1634	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
PrecMet .57e	958	14⅛	13¼	13½	— ¼
PrecCst .20	286	24¼	23	23	— ⅜
PfdRisk .50	40	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
PremRs	2461	6	5¼	5⅜	— ⅜
PresGM 2.97e	913	44	43¼	43⅝	+1¼
PrsSteyn 1.83e	592	38	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
PresOil	271	10	9⅝	9⅝	
PresInT .68	272	14¼	13¾	14¼	+1
Preway 1.20b	793	22⅝	20⅜	22½	+1½
Primox	482	24⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
ProScan	7851	1 11-16	1⅜	1⅝	+7-16
ProvCp .40	60	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
PropTr .48a	x71	8½	8	8	— ½
PropCp .30	167	12¾	12	12	
ProLfe .76	139	23¾	22	22	—1⅜
ProvLfA 1.48	283	45	41½	41½	—3½
ProvNat 2.25	73	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ¾
PrdFSL .72	81	11¾	11½	11½	
PubcoCp	354	1½	1¼	1½	
PbSvNC 1.24	112	12¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
PgSdNB 1.32	39	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
PulasFr .50	86	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
PureCycl	804	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
Purecy un	245	3⅝	3	3⅜	
PuritBen .40	388	18	16⅜	16⅜	—1⅜
PufDInc 1.48a	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
PufDCap	51	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
PyramOil	593	10⅜	8⅞	9⅞	+1⅜
QI Corp	72	8¼	7½	8	+ ½
Quadrex .24	318	15½	14½	14½	—1
QuakrCh .44	306	26	22½	22½	—2¼
QualCre	83	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Quotron	124	27¾	26¾	27	— ½
RAI s	441	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
RLI Cp.44b	176	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ¾
RPM Inc.30	837	10½	9½	9¾	— ¾
RSR Cp.15r	124	11¼	9¾	9¾	—1½
RMIC Cp.15r	14	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
RadDyn	58	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
RadiaSy .10e	158	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
Radiaton	72	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
RagenPr t	614	11½	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
RainrBn 1.24	1321	24¾	24⅛	24¼	— ½
Rampart	338	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Ramtek	161	16¼	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Randinds	1270	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
Rangair .24b	x90	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
RankO .25a	648	5¼	5	5	
Rapidata .12	394	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
Raychm .36	893	61	59	59	—2
Raymnd 1	184	32	31	31¼	+ ¼
Raypak	72	6½	6	6	— ½
RlMtg 1.65e	297	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Redcor	30	17	17	17	
ReknLb .32	621	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
ReevCm	412	21¾	20¾	20¾	
RefacTD .14e	108	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
ReacyEl .70	919	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
Relbinv .28	257	12⅝	11¾	11¾	—1
Rlbinv pf1.87	59	25	23½	23½	—1½
RelUniv 1.06	291	23¼	21	23	+2
RpAir 81wt	34	7⅞	7	7	— ¾
RepAuto .32	412	7¼	6⅞	7	
RepNLfe .60	2014	20¾	18⅞	20⅝	+1⅞
Reshind	159	14¼	12½	14¼	+1¾
ResvOM	419	42½	39	39½	+ ½
PaulRIn 1.32	120	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
ReyRey 1.08	850	30¼	28½	30	+1½
Rhodes .20	588	3 11-16	3½	3½	— ⅛
RichTC .20e	522	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
RichTC pf2.50	281	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
RichTC un.20e	38	41¾	41	41½	+ ½
RiggsBk 2.40a	94	36¼	35¼	36¼	+1
RivalMf .80	1806	18¼	9¼	10¼	+1
RivrsdGp	30	3¾	3¾	3¾	
RoadEx 1	2137	28	27	27	—1
RobbMy 2.08	61	59½	57	58½	+1½
RobtPor .40	32	5½	5¼	5½	
RobNat .10	406	34	29¾	32¾	+3

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Rockcor	1823	11½	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
RckMtG .44	115	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
RollBH 1.24	262	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
Roperin 1	8	16	16	16	
Rouse .40	782	21½	19½	19½	—2⅛
RoyacCp	341	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ½
Roystr .40	2866	19¼	15½	16¼	—3
RubyM	1749	1 9-16	1⅜	1⅜	—3-16
RusStov .90	934	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
Ryanlns .12	49	20	19½	20	+ ½
RykofSE .40	81	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Ryland .17e	386	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
RyncoSc	101	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
SCISys	528	16⅞	15¼	15⅛	—1¾
SRICp 1	55	25	21	21	—4
STSC	113	11	10¼	10¼	— ½
Safecrd	128	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Safeco 1.80	818	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
SafKleen .32	63	37	35½	35½	—1
StHelGd 3.01e	711	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ¾
StJude	220	36	35½	35½	— ½
StPaul 2	1205	37	35½	35½	—1⅛
SandTec	255	4½	3¼	3¼	—1⅛
SAnitRt	310	24¼	23½	23½	— ¾
SvnhFd 1.40	116	19	17¾	18½	+ ½
SavWay .10	351	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
SchaakE	265	8	7¾	7¾	
Scherer .24	503	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
SchimA .30a	150	15	15	15	
ScieCmp .30	278	16	14½	14½	—1¼
Scope .60	204	17½	17	17	— ½
Scottln h	964	4	3 7-16	3⅝	— ⅜
ScrippH 2.80a	8	65½	65	65	
Scrptm s	94	9⅜	8⅝	9	— ⅜
SecALfe .70		17	15½	17	+1½
SecBcp 1.40b	14	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
SecLfGa .60	49	13¾	12¾	13¼	+1
SelbelsB .80	90	19	19	19	
Semicon	101	13¾	12¼	12½	— ½
SenOil	1631	13⅝	11	11⅜	—1⅝
Sensor .11e	934	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
SvcMer .14	x2044	12⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅞
Svcmst s.84	340	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Servico	588	10⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—1½
ShWed s.28	1619	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅞
Shawmt 2.40	309	42	41	41	—1
Sheldahl	597	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
Shoneys .24	756	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
ShopGo .40	x19	12½	12½	12½	
Shpsmt .04e	245	9¼	8¼	8¼	—1
SierrRsh .20	240	22½	20	20¼	—2½
SigmaAl .60	10	44	43½	43¾	— ¼
SigmaCp	625	15½	14¾	15½	+ ¾
Sigmor .50	377	28½	27½	27½	— ¼
Siliconx .10e	732	22	20	21¼	+1
SlvKing	2035	7¼	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
Simpsin .80	427	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
SmithFd	779	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Society 1.20	83	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
SolrMtr	3247	9-32	¼	¼	—1-32
Solarn	991	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
SolidSIS	389	13¾	13	13	— ½
SolidStT	531	16½	15½	15½	— ⅞
SolidPh	271	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
SonocoP 1.30a	x72	35¼	33½	33½	—1¼
SonomVl	216	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
SorgPrt	66	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
SrceCap 2.40	403	19¾	19¼	19½	
SrceC pf2.40	79	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
SrcePer .23e	34	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
SoCarNt 1.20b	134	19	18	18	—1
SoBnAla .92	28	13	12¾	12¾	
SthnNat 1.20	23	23	23	23	
SthldFin .76	724	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
SthdFn wt	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
SwBkVls .28b	163	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
SwFctrs .05	169	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
SwnEnr .76	1264	44	39½	41¼	+ ½
SwnLife 1	4911	45⅜	43⅜	43⅜	—1½
Savergn .10b	917	8⅝	7½	7⅝	— ¼
Spacelb	78	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ½
SpecCmp	50	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Spectrdn	388	13¼	12½	13	+ ½
StafBld .20	179	16½	15¼	15¾	+ ½
Stampd g	2012	7½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Standyn 1.40	1202	25½	23	24⅞	+1¾
StLfins .36	16	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
StdMicro	1620	15½	13¾	14	—1½
StdRegs 1.80	x75	27½	26¾	27	— ¾
Standun	111	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅞
StanHP 1.80	69	23	22¾	23	
Staodyn	287	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ¼
StaNBcp 1.16	41	15	13½	13½	— ½
StaStBo 2	318	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ½
StateGp .15b	82	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
StatexPl t	136	29	26	26	—1½
StkNShk	128	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
StechrT .30a	56	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
StewSv .44	1026	28⅛	24¼	27	+2⅞
Stewinf 1.16	562	22¾	21¼	22¾	+ ½
StrawCl 1.40b	12	26½	26½	26½	
StrutO s	305	19	13	14	
Stryker	400	19¼	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¾
SturmR 1.25e	22	33	31	31	—1
Subaru .20	3753	14⅛	12¼	13⅞	+1⅛
SubrBcp 1.40a	111	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Solltair .60b	1558	20½	18½	19	+ ½
Sumito 1.16	18	17	17	17	
SumitEn .20	240	25½	22¾	22¾	—2½
SunBkFl .80	872	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
SunBk pf4.37	50	49	48	48	— ½
SunlitO g	951	17⅝	15¼	15¼	—2⅝
SuprCre	341	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SuperEl .36	232	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	—1¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SurvTec	135	9½	8¾	9	— ¾
Swanton t	101	15½	13½	15	+1½
SykesDt	326	29	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
SymbTec	209	6⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¾
SyntGen	156	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
SystEng .12	202	14¼	11¾	13¼	+1½
TBarInc	175	26½	25½	25⅞	— ½
TDK .48r	3	80⅛	77⅝	77⅝	—2¼
TONM	4443	5	4 1-16	4¼	—11-16
TPC	46	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
TRV g	227	27	25	25	—1½
Tampax 2.40a	4302	31½	29½	31½	+1
Tandem	1021	54½	50¾	51	—1⅜
TanerPr	7958	4	3½	3⅝	—5-16
TaylRnt .28	174	14¼	13	14¼	+1¼
TecumP 3.20a	60	67½	66	67½	+1½
TeecoPr 11.50c	434	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	
TelCmA	111	28¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
TelComB	185	27¾	25⅜	25⅜	—1⅜
TelecoO	419	25	23¼	23¼	—1¼
TeleEap	139	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Telecret .36	x244	18⅝	17¼	18	— ½
Tennant 1.08	54	29½	28	28	—1½
TennCoff	1610	7	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
TennNG 1	66	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
TenVlBn .80	249	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
TermDat t	152	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¾
Tesdata	733	14⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
TexABs 1.24	197	26¼	26½	26¾	+ ¼
TexAOil .05e	4470	11⅞	10¾	11	— ⅜
Texon	1658	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Texscan t	713	8¼	7	8¼	+1¼
ThermEl	1570	29	27	28	+1
ThetfdCp	52	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
ThdNtCp 1.20	162	21½	21	21	— ½
ThomMd	695	15¼	14¼	14½	— ⅜
Threshd	342	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Ti-Caro 2	x34	25½	24	25½	+1½
TideRoy 1.93e	39	43	40½	40½	—1½
Timbrld .20b	201	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ¼
Timeplx t	260	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
Tiprary	4945	22⅝	20¼	22¼	
Tocom	275	16¼	14¼	16¼	+1½
TokioF 1.28r	73	131½	129	129	—2½
ToledMn	1038	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
ToledTr 2b	60	28½	28½	28½	
TomisOil t	2167	22	18⅛	19¼	—2⅝
TomlO wt	699	16⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—3⅛
TomlO unt	62	38¾	33⅝	33⅝	—5
Topaz t	379	18¼	16⅞	18	+1¼
ToreRoy	415	59½	48½	59	+9
Towle s	1162	22½	19½	20	—2½
Towle pf	22	17½	17½	17½	
Toyota .46r	41	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
TransDit	843	17	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
TransEx	536	17½	16½	17	— ½
Trnsnl	690	2½	2	2½	+ ½
TrnspLf	362	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
Tri-Am .94	177	7¾	7	7	— ¾
TriChem .52	569	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
TriadSy	976	27¾	24½	25¼	+ ¾
TricoPd 1a	25	43½	43	43½	
TroyGld g	1274	11⅜	9½	9⅞	—1⅜
TrusJois .30	815	24	21	23½	— ½
TrBkGa 1.80	162	33	32	32¼	+ ¾
TuckDrl	620	19	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
TwinCty .80	154	12	11½	11¾	+ ¼
TyronHy .50	25	19	18⅛	18⅛	
TysonFd .16	255	11¼	10	11¼	+1½
UAColu .25	94	52	48½	50	—2
USPRI .85e	109	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
UTLCp	383	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
Unicapit .12	1784	14¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
UniflInc	277	7⅝	6¼	6¼	—1⅛
Unimed	200	17½	17	17½	+ ½
UnionLf .49e	89	15½	15	15¼	+ ¼
UnMetl .05e	40	12	11½	12	+ ¼
UNBkPlt 1.88	x37	24½	24	24	— ½
UnPlntrs .40	91	11¾	11¾	11¾	
UnSalCp 1.20	10	16¼	16	16¼	
UnTrBcp 1.42	292	15	14½	15	+ ½
Unishp	1860	3⅞	3½	3 9-16	—5-16
UnitDE	976	28½	26¾	27¼	— ¼
UATInrs .48	127	45⅛	41½	41½	—3½
UnBnAz 1.08	108	28	27¼	27¼	— ½
UnBnAz wt		21¼	21¼	21¼	
UBkNY 1.70b	92	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
UBkCol 1.58	214	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
UnCblTv .10i	492	29	27¾	27¾	—1¼
UCarBsh 1	17	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
UFirCos .72	24	25¼	25¼	25¼	
UnHearn g	491	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅞
UIntRsh .02e	80	10¼	9¾	10	
UIntRs un	30	21	19	20	+ ½
UnMcGil .25	26	15	14¼	14¾	
UnMoBn 1b	3	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
UPetrsch	3504	4⅛	3½	3½	— ⅝
UPresLf t	32	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
UnSvcLf .80	338	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
USBcp 1b	1122	25⅛	24¼	24¾	— ¼
USEnr	350	34	30½	30½	—3½
USSuar 3	174	69	63	68	+4
USSurg	408	33	31½	32	—1
USTrck 1.20a	282	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
USTrst 1.90	373	22	21½	21½	— ½
UnTelcm	792	18½	17½	18½	+1
UVaBsh 1.60	316	26	26	26	
UnivPat	738	18½	16¼	16¼	—1½
UnivRE .89e	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
VaalRe 5.17e	624	70½	69¼	69½	+ ¾
ValiAsc	33	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ½
Valien	482	14	13¼	13½	— ½
ValBkAr 1.40	1879	32½	32	32	— ⅜
ValyLab	97	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Valmnt .20e	117	16	14¾	15⅞	+1
ValtecCp	1078	19½	17¾	18	—1⅛
Voltekin	185	9½	9	9	— ½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
VanDus .40	192	13¼	13	13¼	
VanDyk	87	7	6⅞	7	
VanShak .40	73	8¼	8¼	8¼	
VandrEn t	661	14½	13	13	—1½
Varcolnt .16	510	36¾	34½	35¾	+ ½
Varien .40	380	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Velcro g.70	119	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Verbatm	136	17½	17	17¼	— ¼
VermtRsh .20i	389	28	25	27½	+1
Vicon t	110	14⅛	12¾	12¾	—2
VictraSt .10	5269	15¼	13½	14¾	
VideoCp t	146	6⅝	6	6	— ⅜
VaIntSp	391	30¾	27½	28½	+ ½
VaNBsh 1.08	325	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
VisaExp	945	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
VisulSci	215	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Vitram .10r	145	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ½
VoltInfo	344	33	29¾	30¼	—2¼
VinlCap	199	6	5½	6	+ ½
VulcPk s.14	189	13	10⅜	12¼	+1⅞
WD40 Co1.60	80	47	38½	38½	—2½
Wabash .10e	420	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
WarnEB 1.20	121	24¼	22½	23¾	+1
WshEnr 1.40	x379	17⅝	15⅞	17⅝	+1⅞
WashSci .07e	227	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
WatrAsc .14	289	34½	33	34½	+1½
WausPp .48	181	30¾	26½	29½	+3
Wavetk	41	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Weingrt		10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
Weisfld .52e	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
WellcG 1.09e	966	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¼
Wendys .40	x3732	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
Wesner .10	265	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
WstOref 7.27e	345	84½	82½	82⅝	— ⅞
WestCo .44	194	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ¼
WstctPl g	798	27¼	25	25	—2⅛
WnCasS 1.68	422	36⅞	35⅛	36	
WDeep 3.24e	952	44½	42¼	42¼	—1¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
WnDigtl	1377	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
WnGear .40	x465	23	21½	21⅝	—1⅜
WHold 6.51e	360	65⅛	64¼	65¼	+1
WMarEl t	152	16¼	15¼	16	— ¼
WnMtg .20e	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
WnOilSh	304	8¼	7	7¼	—1
WstnPtd	747	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
WstrC	1551	29½	26⅝	27⅞	+ ½
Westat	178	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ¾
Wstwind	19403	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Weltron .70b	282	13	12¼	12⅝	— ¼
WhnAir	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Wiley.Jh 1.36	30	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
Willamt 1.40	x1332	35⅜	34½	35	+ ⅜
WlmgT 2.80	67	26	26	26	
WilsnHJ .20	302	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
WiscCfg .84	8	19½	19½	19½	
WiscRE .08e	225	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
WiscOil 3.60	x61	131½	122	122½	
Wolohn .32	892	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
WoodOn .40	171	14¼	13	13	—1¼
WoodLot 1.70	66	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
WorcBcp .40	240	12¼	11⅞	12	
Worthin .48	617	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
WrightW .26	29	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
WrtlrCp .40e	33	19	18½	19	+ ¾
WulfOil	12394	2 13-16	2⅝	2⅝	+1-16
WymnG 1	244	35	34	34	— ½
XRG	902	6½	6	6	+1⅛
Xcorlnt	673	9	7⅞	7⅞	—1¼
Xidex s	712	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
Xonics .40	582	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅝
XplorEn	10953	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
YlowFrt .76	1532	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—1
YubaGdA	246	12½	10	10	—2½
ZenNat .40	241	18¼	17	17½	+ ½
ZionUtc 1	98	26¼	26	26	
Zondvn .28	82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜

Insurance Stocks

AcdmyInsGp	22	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
AmBkrInsFla .44	17	9⅝	9½— ⅛
ABkrLfFla .48	108	12⅝	13⅛
AmCapital	6	2⅛	2½
AmCwlthFn	26	3⅞	3½
AmFidelLife .10		7	8
AmGrtyFin .10b	53	10½	11 + ⅛
AmIncmLfe	222	28¾	29½+ ½
AmIntlGrp .42	983	59½	60½+ ¼
AmInvstLife .20	17	4⅝	5⅛
AmNatlIns .60a	966	16	16⅛— ¼
AmPioneer Cp	123	2	2⅛
AmStatesLf .64	7	20	21½— ¼
AmUndrwrt .50	13	9	9½
AnecoReins s	212	6¼	6¼— ⅜
AssocMadls	113	4⅝	4⅝— ½
BMA 1.20	2	30½	31
CarolCasity .32b		8⅛	8½
ChaseNatLife 1		12	13 — ¼
CheapkLfA .24		5¼	5⅝
CheapkLfB .24		5	5⅛
ChubbCorp 2.40	494	35⅛	35⅝— ¼
ColonlLfeAcc .48	29	14⅛	14⅝
CombinsAm 1.40	307	19⅝	19⅝
ColtnStatLife .44	46	6½	7
DependInsGp .05e	288	8⅛	8½— ⅛
DrumFincl .30	172	7⅜	7⅜
ERCCorp 1.40	448	65½	66½— ¼
EmployerCas 1.28	y62	36½	38
Equitlowa 1.32	6	22	22
ExcelsiorNY .60	18	13	14
FarmHomeLf	3	7	10
FarmersGrp 1	460	27¾	28¼— ¼
FedGuarLife .28	1	8	8⅛
FstAmFin .50	95	23¼	34¼— ½
FstColonyLife .76	5	25½	27½—1½
FstContiLife .48		16½	19½
FstFederLife .48		17	20
FstUldInc	z27	3⅛	3⅛
ForemstAmer .60	170	18¼	18¾— ¼
FortuneNat t		3⅜	4½
FoundnFnlCp	135	1⅛	1½+3-16
FounderFinl	2	2⅞	3
GEICOCp .40	100	12½	12⅞— ¼
GEICOCp pf.74	6	25¼	25¾— ¼
GenReinsur 2	115	84½	86½—1
GeoWashInCp .05e	60	4¼	4½— ⅛
GlobeLfeAc .40b	28	28⅝	28⅝— ⅛
GovtEmp wi	35	5¼	5⅝— ¼
GovtEmpLife .44	4	14	14½
GuarantyNatl .60	45	18¼	19
HanoverIns .52	28	35¼	36¼—1
HartfdStmBl 2.20	30	33½	34½
HomeBenef .96	4	19	20
IndpLbtyLfe	2	2⅜	2⅝
IndepLfeAcc 1.16	433	17¼	17½
IntrcontLife .10e	1	5⅝	6⅛
InterFincl 1.30	65	37	38 + ¼
IntLfeHld	8	4⅛	4⅝+ ⅛
InvHeritKy .30	1	12¾	13½
InvestorsIns .05e		1⅜	2⅝
InvstInsHld h.20e		11	12½
JeffrsnNatLf .64	24	32	34 — ½
KansCityLfe 2	14	61½	63½— ½
KemperCp s1.40	43	28⅝	29⅛+ ¼
KyCentLfe .60	74	23¼	23⅝— ¼
LamarLife .80		30	33
LibrtyNatLfe 1.20	101	19¾	20¼+ ¼
LifeInvInc .20	344	22⅝	23⅝+ ¼
Lifesurance	z6	9	9⅛
LincIncLf .68a	x10	18	19
LoyalAmLfe .40		23	24
MCMCorp .16	19	11	11½— ⅛
ModrnSecL	z41	1⅜	2⅛
MonarchCap 1.14	224	18½	19 + ⅛
MonumentCp 1	21	24⅛	24⅝
MetClAmIns .14		3⅛	4¼
MutSavLfe .92a	z37	20⅛	21
NNCorp 2	123	35⅞	36¼— ⅛
NatLifeFla .32b	38	10¼	10⅝— ⅜
NatOldLine .34	117	15½	16 — ⅛
NatResrvLf .40a	17	30⅝	31⅜
NatSecIns .32	1	12	13
NatWestn Lf	154	5⅛	6⅛— ⅛
NationwideA .44	275	17⅛	18⅜
NorthCentrl	10	14½	14½
NorNatLife .15e		4⅝	4⅝
NewstNatLife 1.25	62	32	32⅝— ½
OhCasualty 1.40	349	36⅝	36⅝— ⅜
OldRepInt .92	61	17¾	18⅛
PacStd Life	159	5⅛	5⅛
PiedmtMan .20	28	7¼	8
PreferdRisk .50	8	18½	19½— ¼
Pres Life		7½	7⅝— ⅛
ProtectiveLfe .76	4	22	22⅝— ¼
ProvLifeAcc 1.48	28	41½	43 — ¾
ReliableLife 1.30e		18¼	19¼
RepbNatLfe .40	1065	20⅝	21⅝+2¾
Ryanins Grp.12		20	21½+ ½
SRICp 1	z10	21	24
SafecoCorp 1.80	44	36½	36⅝— ⅛
StPaulCos 2	302	35½	36 —1½
SecurAmLife .70		17	27½
SecurLfeGa .60	29	13¼	14 + ¼
SouUnAla .20e		6	6½
SouthlandFin .76	140	22⅝	23⅝
SowstnLife 1	671	42⅛	44½— ¾
SovereignCp .10b	61	7⅞	8
StLifeIndiana .36		15½	16¼— ¼
StatesmGrp .15b	12	5⅞	5⅞
TransprRlfe	43	15⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
Unicap		35	39
UnitDiversfd		1⅛	1½
UnFireCasit .72		25⅝	26⅝
UnPresLife t	11	11¾	12¼
UnitSvLf III		2½	3½
UnitSvcLife .80	21	15⅞	16⅝
WestnCasSur 1.68	11	36	36½— ⅜
WestnStatLife .60		23½	25½
Windsor Life	162	3⅝	4⅛+ ⅛
ZenithNat Ins.40	20	17½	18½— ½

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	30½	30¾
Detroit Bank Corporation	25¼	26
Fidelcor Inc.	13	13½
First Md. Bncp.	24½	25
First Nat. Cinn.	26	32
Girard Company	24¾	25
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	21¾	22¾
Lincoln First Banks	23⅝	24
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	28⅝	28⅝
Nat. City Corporation	47	47½
New England Merch. Boston	22½	24
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	38⅝	37½
Pitts Nat. Bank	41⅝	43½
Prov. Nat. Corp.	24⅝	25½
Shawmut Ass. Boston	41	43
Sta Str. Bank Boston	34½	37¾
U.S. Trust New York	21½	22½
Un Va Bankshares	26	26½
Virginia Nat Banksh	13¾	14¼

This announcement does not constitute an invitation to subscribe for shares in TACET. Such subscription may be made only on the basis of the Prospectus. Investment in TACET is not available to residents or nationals of the United States of America and its territories or possessions, or of Switzerland, or nationals of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained by application to the Selling Agent.

Announcement of first issue of shares in:

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MANAGER: **Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Investment Management Limited, Bahamas.** A wholly-owned subsidiary of Talal Abu-Ghazaleh International, London.

INVESTMENT ADVISERS: **Morgan Stanley International Services Inc., New York.** A wholly-owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley International Inc., New York.

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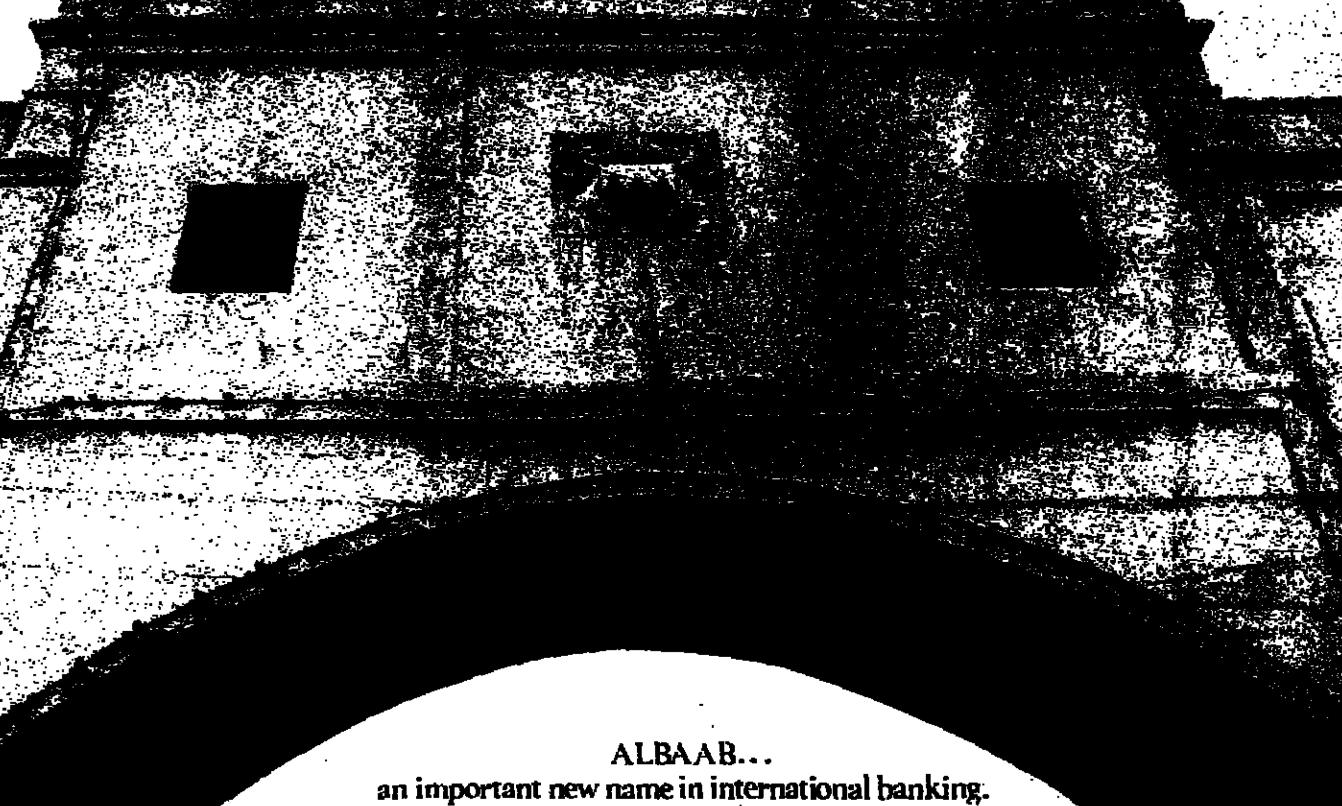
AUDITORS: **Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, New York.**

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Chicago Options Table

Total volume 194,447. Open interest 2,348,745. a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put. Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND N.V.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

The Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents (U.S.) per share the record date of which is February 8, 1980 payable February 22, 1980.

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Registered shareholders of record February 8, 1980 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.

Hamilton, Bermuda
February 8, 1980

C. T. Collis, Secretary

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V.

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Hamilton, Bermuda
February 13, 1980

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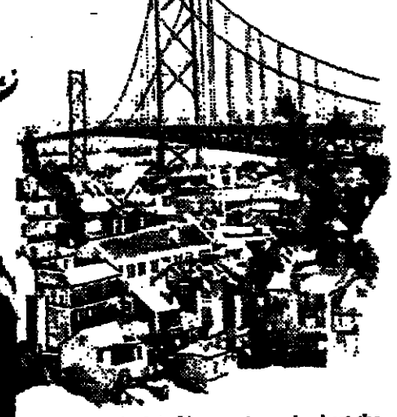
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New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 9)

and the American Stock Exchange market value index fell 7.44 to 281.35. Big Board volume averaged 53.88 million shares a day, against 50.49 million the week before.

Brokers were not necessarily alarmed by the market's poor showing in the final days of the week. Most of them argued that at least a brief pullback, or "consolidation," was overdue after the sometimes explosive rally that had been in progress since early last month.

They also said that the discount-rate increase had been widely expected, with the economy continuing to resist efforts to slow it down in order to cool off inflation.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith recently changed its economic forecast for the year, projecting a milder decline in business activity than previously expected, and inflation at two-digit levels for the second consecutive year.

The brokerage firm cited two reasons for the change — increased government spending, especially for defense, and the ability of businesses to keep their inventories lean.

"Mindful of the widespread forecasts of a recession this year and the wrecking effects of excessive inventories in the last recession, businesses so far have kept a relatively tight rein on their stockpiles of unsold goods," the Merrill Lynch Market Letter noted.

"Continued strong buying by consumers, despite record debt loads and declines in real spendable earnings, also has helped to hold back inventory accumulation.

"Inflationary psychology has kept consumer spending up and reduced the rate of savings to a record low. That has upset expectations of a pullback in consumer spending that would have led to forced liquidation of inventories and a sharper contraction in economic activity."

From a different perspective, the stock market's early-1980 rally is cited by some analysts as another reason to doubt that any severe recession is in the offing. In most standard recession scripts, the market declines for several months before business activity begins to slump.

Gold Mine Project, BRITISH COLUMBIA CANADA.

In the Mc Dame creek area in British Columbia a hitherto unmined property lease is becoming available for mining purposes.

The area around this property has produced some of the richest gold deposits in North America in the past.

Initial geological tests on the property have shown definite gold deposits which are believed to be substantial.

A full scale geological test is being planned for Spring 1980. Results and mining recommendations will be ready in October/November 1980. Mining operations would be planned for 1981.

The test costs in 1980 will be around Can $500,000, while the mining investment requirements in 1981 are believed to be in the region of US $5,000,000.

Selector is already involved in construction projects in British Columbia and has undertaken to raise the finance for this mining operation: part of the financial requirements will be undertaken by ourselves.

We are looking for one to three partners for this venture. The partners would join the project as shareholders and have representation on the Board together with ourselves and our Canadian partners.

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GROWING FASHIONS — A Ford Model T, the Tin-Lizzy introduced by Henry Ford in 1908, rests on the roof of a modern camper at a Hamburg leisure fair. The camper sells for 125,000 marks (about $75,000), a far cry from the 1913 sticker price of $500 for a Model T.

Associated Press

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 9)

der way for the South Korean Exchange Bank. This will be the first major testing of the market since the assassination last October of President Park Chung Hee and the exercise is regarded by the Koreans as well as their bankers as an international statement of confidence in the new regime. If the response is favorable, the amount is likely to be increased to $500 million.

Interest will be set at ¾ point over Libor for the first three years and ⅞ over for the final five years and sweetened further by a management fee reported to be around 1 percent. The terms represent a deterioration from the split rate of ⅝-¾ point margin South Korea paid last year for 10-year funds. However, bankers insist that most of this is due to the tightening standards in the market as well as the economic situation in South Korea.

The government is forecasting a trade deficit of $5.5 billion this year, Reuters reports. Meanwhile, the nation's foreign debt outstanding at the end of last year totaled $20.6 billion. AP-Dow Jones reports. Of this, $15.12 billion matures in three years or more.

Finland received what appears to be extremely favorable terms on its $100-million loan: interest starts at ⅝ percent over Libor for the first two years and rises to a half-point over Libor for the final six years. However, participants insist that this is a standby credit that is not likely to be drawn upon and that the terms are illusory. The real figure to look at, they say, is the quarter-point commitment fee Finland will pay the banks for earmarking the funds.

A $100-million loan for LKAB, Sweden's state-owned mining group, runs for seven years, with interest set at ⅝ percent over Libor. The return is sweetened by participation fees ranging from 1/16 for $3 million to a quarter-point on participations of $10 million or more.

Pacific Power & Light is seeking $75 million for two years, offering to pay ⅜ percent over Libor. At the other end of the scale, Nuclearbras of Brazil is said to be shopping for $100 million for eight years and reportedly has turned down suggestions that it pay a margin of 1¼ percent. The Brazilians insist they can borrow at less expensive rates, but all the market is watching for the terms it finally accepts.

Attention is also focused on the expected $400-to-$500 million operation Morgan Guaranty is expected to lead for Denmark. Current expectations are that it will be for seven years and the margin will be set at ⅞ percent over the U.S. prime rate.

This will give the Danes a cosmetic parity with what better-rated Norway or Sweden might pay over Libor (Libor is a wholesale rate, prime is a retail rate) and also draw a wider audience of participants as regional U.S. banks, now out of the market, might be lured into participating if the return were deemed attractive.

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Air Controllers End Walkout in Portugal

LISBON, Feb. 17 (Reuters) — Portuguese air traffic controllers ended a four-day strike on schedule early yesterday, a Lisbon airport spokesman said.

But the 300 controllers still threaten to step up their job action this week unless the government meets their demands for improved pay and working conditions. A five-day strike is planned from midnight on Feb. 19 and will suspend air links between the mainland and Madeira and the Azores.

Japanese Rocket Lifts A Satellite Into Orbit

TOKYO, Feb. 17 (AP) — Japan's new M-3 rocket, designed to put scientific equipment outside the atmosphere to observe Halley's Comet in 1986, was launched today at the Tokyo University space center near Kagoshima, southern Japan, a spokesman said.

He said that the 70-foot rocket put into earth orbit a 407-pound experimental satellite — the first Japanese model with solar batteries — that is to make a circuit every 97 minutes of its two-month life.

FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA

The Directors have declared a dividend of 23 cents (U.S.) per share the record date of which is February 12, 1980 payable February 27, 1980.

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Registered shareholders of record February 12, 1980 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.

Hamilton, Bermuda
February 12, 1980 C.T. Collis, Secretary

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 15, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9155	4.418	110.17 *	47.01 *	0.228	—	6.734 *	118.00 *	35.24 *
Brussels (a)	28.22	65.19	16.245	6.9275	3.508 *	14.7475	—	17.406	5.194
Frankfurt	1.7395	4.011	—	42.69 *	2.16 x	90.75 *	6.162 *	107.02 *	32.03 *
London (b)	2.2575	—	3.99875	9.37	1.852.50	4.3985	65.085	2.72	12.555
Milan	805.45	1.858.90	463.20	197.56	—	420.47	28.515	496.00	148.14
New York	—	2.2995	0.575	0.245	0.124 *	0.522	0.035	0.616	0.184
Paris	4.079	9.41	234.44 *	—	5.064 x	212.93 *	14.435 *	251.15 *	74.98 *
Zurich	1.63425	3.7693	93.47395 *	39.87605 *	0.20165	84.9281 *	5.7557 *	—	29.8874 *
ECU	1.43796	0.623383	2.69189	5.85897	1.158.13	2.75542	40.5926	2.33237	7.83835

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0244	Belgian fin. franc	28.88	2.1323	Irish £	0.469	0.0803	Schilling	12.4475
0.8601	Canadian $	1.1626	0.0264	Israeli £	37.948	0.465	Singapore $	2.1505
0.1838	Danish kroner	5.4413	3.6697	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2725	0.2406	Swedish kroner	4.156
0.0211	Escudo	47.484	0.2055	Norw. kroner	4.8662	0.2672	U.A.E. dirham	3.742
0.2703	Fin. mark	3.699	0.815	Pesetu	66.615	0.0047	Yen	243.60
0.2942	Hong Kong $	4.877	0.2976	Saudi Riyal	3.3605			

£ Sterling: 1.08225 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.



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U.S. Report Spurs Drop In Prices of Dollar Bonds

(Continued from Page 9)

services business listed on the New York Stock Exchange and trading at a lofty multiple of about 30 times earnings. The $25-million, 15-year issue is expected to carry a coupon of 7½ percent and the conversion price is expected to be set at a premium of 10-to-15 percent over the prevailing New York price of the stock when final terms are set.

● Finance for Industry, which had been delayed in tapping the Eurosterling market until a tax-free financing vehicle could be set up, is now offering 20 million of six-year paper carrying a coupon of 14½ percent, about on a par with what long-term U.K. gilts are offering.

● The European Coal and Steel Community is scheduled to issue around 150 million French francs of six-year paper that is expected to carry a coupon of not more than 12¼ percent.

French banks are also discussing with the Finance Ministry the possibility of launching a convertible Eurofranc issue.

● Union Bank of Norway is offering 18-million Units of Account of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9½ percent. Lead manager Kredietbank says underwriting will be "a la carte" with banks choosing how much they want to speak up for.

In a move aimed at assuring a calm aftermarket, Kredietbank says it will not deliver securities until six weeks after the signing of the final terms and will itself clear all transactions instead of using Cedel or Euroclear. A similar approach was taken in the recent issue for Quebec, but Kredietbank acted after the issue was sold and in the case is alerting the market to its intention.

In another approach to try to discipline the aftermarket performance of new issues, Deutsche Bank, which sold 250 million Deutsche marks of Australian paper at par with a coupon of 8½ percent, says it will not quote a price on the paper until after the Feb. 20 payment date when all sales restrictions have been terminated.

As Deutsche Bank warned, allocations in many cases were miniscule, sending underwriters scurrying for paper and driving the price to a temporary premium before it closed the week, as quoted by other banks, at 99¼ bid-100 asked.

Australia will make a private placement this week of 150 million DM. Terms are expected to include a maturity of 7½ years and a coupon of 8 percent.

However, these terms are widely viewed as well below where the market really is. Most bankers expect the Bundesbank to increase its discount rate and thereby push up the entire rate structure and anticipation of this is causing investors to avoid making new commitments. Indicative of the state of the market is decision by another borrower to shelve the scheduled announcement of a new issue.

The European Investment Bank sold 100 million DM of 10-year promissory notes with a coupon of 8½ percent. Manager Deutsche Bank would not say at what price the paper was sold to investors.

Norges Kommunalbank also sold 100 million DM of promissory notes. This 15-year paper carried a coupon of 8½ percent and was sold at a net price of 98% for a yield of 8.72 percent, reports lead manager Westdeutsche Landesbank.

Svenska Handelsbanken was forced to sweeten the coupon on its issue of 15 million Special Drawing Rights to 11 percent from the 10½ percent initially indicated due to stiff resistance from investors.

Euribond Yields*
Week Ended Feb. 13
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	13.13 %
Industrials, long term	12.92 %
Industrials, medium term	13.30 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	13.62 %
French franc, long term	12.74 %
Unit of acc. long term	9.61 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Feb. 15
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	849.5	514.9	334.6
Euroc.	2,606.	2,044.2	561.8

EEC Producers of Textiles Say U.S. Has Unfair Edge

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Rhone Poulenc, France's dominant synthetic-fiber maker, believes that it is being treated unfairly by President Carter, even though it has done exactly what the president urged. Most other European textile makers feel the same way and are clamoring for reprisals against the United States that threaten to provoke a transatlantic trade war.

European Economic Community officials and the new U.S. trade negotiator, the former Florida Gov. Reuben Askew, are expected to discuss the situation at meetings in Brussels beginning tomorrow.

Three years ago, Rhone Poulenc set an example for many other uncompetitive European fiber makers by drawing up a painful plan to rationalize its losing textile division, at a cost of some $220 million. Its actions have made it competitive again, and the company hopes to be profitable by 1981.

The plan, which the company financed partly by selling its headquarters on Paris's fashionable Avenue Montaigne and moving into cheaper accommodations, involved closing down old-fashioned and uncompetitive factories, investing in new and more productive ones and manufacturing only a limited number of fibers.

To pacify the unions, Rhone Poulenc set up a special subsidiary to persuade other companies to take over its discarded plants and their workers. It also promised that its plan to halve the textile division's labor force from 13,000 in 1978 to 6,000 next year would not lead to a single dismissal.

The French company's steps exemplified the painful "adjustment" that the Carter administration and other industrial governments believe that uncompetitive textile spinners, steelmakers, shipbuilders and other producers must make in the next few years if the West is to regain the prosperity it lost after the 1973 explosion in oil prices. Slowly, other fiber producers in Britain, Italy, West Germany and Belgium have been prodded by their governments into following Rhone Poulenc's example.

Anger and Frustration

But today, the mood of self-congratulation of executives of Rhone Poulenc and officials of other European fiber companies has turned to anger and frustration with President Carter. And their governments are beginning to share this frustration.

Rhone Poulenc's executives complain about the slowness of the U.S. program to decontrol domestic oil and natural gas prices, the raw materials of the synthetic-fiber industry. They say the program, which is not scheduled to be completed until 1985, gives American producers an unfair advantage that threatens European hopes of becoming competitive again.

As a result, European synthetic-fiber producers are pressing their governments to take protective action against American exports, even though they know that this risks provoking trade hostilities that could deal a blow to hopes of edging the West back to prosperity within an open trading system.

European textile experts say that American manmade fibers now enjoy a price advantage of about 15-to-25 percent over European fibers. As a result, American manufacturers have increased their market share in Europe within the last year to about 9 percent from 5 percent. In France, the U.S. share has doubled to 10 percent, and in Britain, the American presence has surged to more than 26 percent.

Last month, Italy's big loss-making producers, Montefibre, ANIC, Snia-Vicosa and Styr, which are in the midst of streamlining their operations, won a partial respite from the U.S. "invasion" when Italy obtained permission to slap a 28 percent anti-dumping duty on imported American acrylic fiber. Earlier this month, foreign ministers of the Common Market agreed that Britain could restrict soaring imports of polyester filament yarn from the United States to protect its industry.

Rhone Poulenc, along with the principal producers in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, was upset that it was not offered similar protection.

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Wales, Short A Man, Loses In Rugby, 9-8

By Bob Donahue

LONDON, Feb. 17 (IHT) — The score went 3-0, 3-4, 6-4, 6-8, 9-8. England beat Wales at the very end yesterday with a third penalty goal, to two tries. It was a great, sad day for rugby.

Welsh flanker Paul Ringer was expelled in the 13th minute for a foul. So the match, which was regarded in rugby circles as one of the occasions of the century, turned out to be the first in 736 games among England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France — stretching back to 1871 — in which a team has had to play with 14 men against 15 because of an expulsion.

England, around a pack of forwards that had overpowered Ireland and France, stood a good chance to to win three games in the Five Nations championship for the first time since 1963. The captain of this revival, Billy Beaumont, was already one of the most popular figures in his country, with appeal broad enough for both the tabloids and the heavier dailies.

David Usually on Top

And England vs. Wales is the one that matters most for both sides. For the Welsh it is Goliath vs. David every year. In the last 16 years Goliath had won only once. No one could remember more excitement in London for a rugby international.

A drizzle stopped at noon. Just before 2:30, the English sang "Land of Hope and Glory" loudly and fewer Welshmen sang "Land of My Fathers" not as loudly. Bunched to the north and south of a Queen's Regiment band on the Twickenham turf, 15 men in white and 15 in red waited in inward-looking circles for the British anthem. Jersey No. 6 stood off just a bit from the red huddle.

Paul Ringer — born in Wales 28 years ago of English parents, the program said — was glaring north at the Englishmen. Then the band was gone and the whistle blown, and Ringer was immediately involved in a scuffle with English No. 8 John Scott, who happens to play his club rugby in Cardiff.

Looking for A Bang

It was the Welsh game plan to start with a bang, and the banging now included softening up the English wings and fullback. Mike Slemen emerged unhurt from under the first high punt. There was trouble in the lineout, again involving Scott. In the fifth minute, referee David Burnett of Ireland called the two captains together and told them to cool it.

Whereupon, under a high kick to Dusty Hare, Welsh center Steve Fenwick tackled the English fullback early and Ringer took care to land on the prostrate Hare's lower back right-knee-first. Hare eventually got up. So it went on from foul to foul.

Until, in the 13th minute, when the English had won a lineout 39 meters from the Welsh line and their 5-foot-7-inch flyhalf, John Horton, had kicked downfield, 6-foot-1-inch Ringer arrived too late to block the kick, much less tackle Horton, yet arrived at top speed and with arms outstretched. It looked at the time and it looks on the film like two hands in the eyes, which just missed. Referee Burnett raised an arm of his own.

There was speculation later why the Welsh officials played Ringer at all. He has a history of fouls, most recently in the Wales-France game on Jan.

Others Before Him

Ringer is not the first man to be sent off in a Five Nations game. In Cardiff three years ago, a Scottish referee expelled a Welshman and an Irishman together for punches near the end of the first half. Both men returned to international play after suspensions that were shorter than the eight weeks imposed on Ringer today.

His idea of rugby has room for spitting, vicious glares, insults, the clenched fist shown repeatedly to the other team's halfbacks, and hit-man play on both sides of the divide between barely tolerable and foul. Burnett was felt to have done well.

And so then did Wales. Prop Graham Price, hooker Alan Phillips, lock Allan Martin, flanker and captain Jeff Squire, scrumhalf Terry Holmes and flyhalf Gareth Davies led a 14-man effort that would have won the match, if only four different Welshmen had not missed all seven of their placekicks — five penalties and two attempted conversions — or if a drop by Davies at the start of the second half had not brushed the outside of a post.

Ringer's televised foul gave England its first points, Hare connecting with the first of his three penalties out of seven attempted. Wales turned the pressure straight on. At a wheeled scrum on the English line, Holmes passed his English counterpart, Steve Smith, on one side and Squire rounded around the other to score with the ball Smith lost: 3-4 at halftime.

Hare's second shot restored England's lead in the 28th minute of the new half, but again the 14 surged back. As chants of "Eng-land, Eng-land" merged with "Way-als, Way-als" in indistinct din, Phillips blocked an attempted kick to touch by Smith, made ground with the recovered ball and served right wing Elgan Rees for the try that made it 6-8.

The half was 39 minutes old by the time the English kicked off. They drove downfield and Holmes was penalized at a ruck. Hare flipped blades of grass in the almost-still air, kicked from 23 meters on the far right, and the ball curved leftward inside the right post.

It was, Beaumont said after a long appearance in the officials' box to the delirious tribute from the crowd down on the field, the tensest international he had played. He also said: "Nobody's head dropped. Our players knew we weren't playing well, but they kept plugging away." An English official who did not look sad said that it was, really.



Paul Ringer

Scotland Wins at Last

From Agency Dispatches

EDINBURGH, Feb. 17 — Fullback Andy Irvine ran in two tries and kicked a conversion and two penalties for 16 points in the last 16 minutes yesterday to beat France, 22-14, and give Scotland its first Five Nations victory in 12 games. Center Jim Renwick converted Irvine's second try.

France dominated most of the match and led 14-4 before Irvine's splurge, on tries by scrumhalf Jerome Gallion and fullback Serge Gabernet, a penalty by Gabernet and a drop by flyhalf Alain Caussade. Flyhalf John Rutherford scored Scotland's first try.

Coghlan's Mile of 3:52.9 Is Second Best Indoors

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (NYT) — Eamonn Coghlan ran the second fastest indoor mile ever Friday night, winning the highlight event at the Sunkist Invitation meet in 3 minutes 52.9 seconds. The 27-year-old Irishman missed his own world record by three-tenths of a second.

Coghlan was pushed by Malcolm Cleary, a "rabbit" who set a pace of 56 for the first quarter, and by a strong field that challenged him during the race's latter stages.

Coghlan, passing Cleary, hit the half-mile in 1:57.2. The third quarter saw Coghlan slow the pace; with four laps to go, Filbert Bayi and Steve Lacy passed him, with Lacy reaching the three-quarter split in 2:57.1.

But with a lap and a half to go, Coghlan moved around Bayi and then took Lacy with a lap to go. Coghlan ran his last quarter in 55.

Scott Factor

Meanwhile, Steve Scott, running his first mile race of the winter, moved from fourth place in the last quarter. He closed on Coughlan in the backstretch, but fell short, clocking a 3:50 that broke his U.S. record of 3:54.1. Bayi finished third in 3:54.5 and Lacy faded to fourth in 3:55.6.

Henry Rono and Mike Boit, both Kenyans, scored respective runaway victories in the two-mile (8:21.7) and half-mile (1:48.6). Franklin Jacobs won the high jump at 7 feet 6 inches. Mike Tully won the pole vault at 18 feet.

Debby LaPlante ran the women's 60-yard high hurdles in a meet-record 7.70. Second was Patty van Wolvelaere, an Olympic veteran who had been sidelined by injuries since 1978.

Decker Sets Mile Mark

HOUSTON, Feb. 17 (UPI) — Mary Decker broke the world women's indoor mile standard here last night, turning in a 4:17.55 at the Brooks Invitational track meet in the Astrodome. Francie Larrieu set the mark of 4:21.7 in 1975.

Another world best fell in the two-mile relay, in which the Santa Clara Track Club team's 7:16.99 erased the mark of 7:19.8 set nine years ago by the University of Wisconsin. The Astrodome track has only 5 laps to the mile compared with the 11 laps of most indoor tracks.



United Press International

England captain Billy Beaumont struggles to control the ball in Saturday's match with Wales.

U.S., Sweden Win in Hockey

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — The U.S. hockey team, the surprise of the Winter Olympic tournament, registered a 5-1 victory over Norway yesterday to remain tied for first place in the Blue Division with Sweden, which defeated West Germany, 5-2.

In another Blue Division game, Czechoslovakia defeated Romania, 7-2. In the Red Division, the Soviet Union, the favorite for the gold medal, defeated Poland, 8-1, Finland edged Canada, 4-3, and the Netherlands and Japan skated to a 3-3 tie.

Peter Stastny and Vincent Lukac each scored two goals as the Czechs raised their record to 2-1. Traian Cazacu had both Romanian goals.

Dan Soederstoem scored twice during a four-goal outburst in the second period to lift Sweden over West Germany. Paced by Helmut Balderis, who scored three goals, the Soviet team has now outscored its opposition 41-5 in three victories.

Hurt by Soft Shot

Canada's goalie, Bob Dupuis, allowed a soft clearing pass to trickle under his stick and into the net to help Finland dim Canada's medal hopes. With the Finns leading, 2-1, late in the second period, Jukka Koskilahti flipped a soft clearing pass from his own blueline that found its way past Dupuis.

Dick DeCloe scored his second goal of the game with 2:45 remaining to cap a three-goal comeback that gave the Netherlands its tie with Japan in a battle of winless teams. Hideo Urabe's two goals helped Japan to its 3-0 lead.

Although the U.S. team had no real trouble beating Norway, it was not quite the same team that had moved to the top with a tie with Sweden and an upset victory over Czechoslovakia. Before the game coach Herb Brooks wondered if he could keep his players' intensity up. "I'm afraid of American kids," he said. "They get too cocky."

While they played with the same quickness they had displayed against Sweden and Czechoslovakia, there was an element of intelligence missing. Early on, the Americans failed to complete their plays, with passes that were just too short, or sticks that were too late on the ice.

Some Shame Sensed

Still, it appeared that Norway entered this game determined not to be embarrassed. It yielded 21 goals in being routed by the Czecholovaks and West Germans.

So the Norwegians stormed after whoever had the puck for the Americans. They left open patches of ice that could have been disastrous but which the Americans did not capitalize on. They also played the body, often sending opponents into the boards.

But the Americans had ultimately too much talent and, at bottom, more reason to win. The Norwegians were virtually out of the running after their opening losses. The Americans continue their quest for a medal by facing Romania tomorrow night.

Among those impressed with the U.S. team was Brian O'Neill, the National Hockey League's executive vice president.

"The Americans skate as good as any team I've seen in a long time," he said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	14	.759	—
Philadelphia	43	16	.729	1½
New York	29	31	.483	16
Washington	25	33	.431	19
New Jersey	25	35	.417	20

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	35	25	.583	—
San Antonio	31	29	.517	4
Houston	30	29	.50x	4½
Indiana	29	32	.475	6½
Cleveland	25	37	.403	11
Detroit	14	46	.233	21

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	37	26	.587	—
Milwaukee	35	27	.565	1½
Denver	22	39	.361	14
Chicago	20	41	.328	16
Utah	20	42	.323	16½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	44	16	.733	—
Los Angeles	42	18	.700	2
Phoenix	39	20	.661	4½
San Diego	29	32	.475	15½
Portland	27	33	.450	17
Golden State	18	42	.300	26

Friday's Results

Phoenix 116, Washington 104 (Robinson 26, Westphal 21; Ballard 23, Hayes 23, Greevey 20).

Philadelphia 114, Detroit 104 (Erving 29, B. Jones 17; Kelser 21, McAdoo 17).

Milwaukee 114, Houston 103 (Johnson 23, Lanier 21; Malone 20, Paultz 17).

San Antonio 131, Chicago 124 (Gervin 28, Silas 28, Restani 20; Greenwood 30, Sobers 25).

Golden State 118, Indiana 107 (Parker 36, Smith 29; M. Johnson 24, Edwards 23).

Denver 111, Atlanta 98 (Issel 32, English 23; Roundfield 22, Drew 20).

Los Angeles 114, Kansas City 100 (Abdul-Jabbar 26, Wilkes 20; Lacey 24, King 12, Robinzine 12).

Boston 106, Portland 91 (Bird 28, Archibald 14, Carr 14; Jeelani 22, Washington 17).

Saturday's Results

Philadelphia 108, Chicago 92 (Erving 24, Cheeks 19; Greenwood 20, Sobers 14, Johnson 14).

Cleveland 122, Detroit 104 (A. Carr, 32, K. Carr 19; Benson 18, Lee 15).

Utah 121, New York 103 (Dantley 38, Boone 23; R. Williams 30, Cartwright 20).

College Basketball

Friday's Results

EAST

Brown 58, Princeton 50
Dartmouth 63, Columbia 54, OT
Harvard 82, Cornell 77, OT
Pennsylvania 73, Yale 68
Union 74, Univ. of Rochester 52
St. Lawrence 109, Alfred 81

SOUTH

Kentucky 91, Vanderbilt 73

Saturday's Results

EAST

Amherst 49, Williams 44
Army 78, Colgate 73
Boston Col. 57, Providence 55
Boston U. 102, New Hampshire 76
Brown 71, Penn 58
Canisius 61, St. Peter's 59, OT
Dartmouth 62, Cornell 54
Delaware 61, Lehigh 59
Fordham 42, Rutgers 39
Harvard 81, Columbia 71
Maine 76, Massachusetts 63
Navy 76, Manhattan 55
Penn St. 63, Geo. Washington 53
Princeton 61, Yale 57
Richmond 67, Niagara 65
St. Bonaventure 84, Old Dominion 72
Seton Hall 77, Holy Cross 75
Syracuse 72, St. John's 71
Villanova 67, Temple 59
Wesleyan 59, Connecticut Col. 46
W. Virginia 67, Pittsburgh 66

SOUTH

Alabama 84, Florida 73
Auburn 69, Georgia 65, OT
Citadel 79, VMI 77, OT
Clemson 78, N. Carolina St. 70
Duke 66, Maryland 61
Florida St. 64, Jacksonville 55
Furman 61, Marshall 57
Louisiana St. 73, Tennessee 66
Memphis St. 65, Virginia Tech 63, OT
Mississippi 73, Mississippi St. 66
N. Carolina 68, Virginia 51
Notre Dame 98, S. Carolina 66
Wake Forest 49, Georgia Tech 48

MIDWEST

Bowling Green 71, Ohio U. 82
Colorado 56, Nebraska 55
Creighton 92, Drake 90
DePaul 103, Butler 79
Indiana 67, Minnesota 54
Iowa 60, Northwestern 58
Iowa St. 66, Oklahoma 61
Kansas 48, Kansas St. 46
Michigan St. 82, Michigan 74
Missouri 93, Oklahoma St. 81
Ohio St. 71, Illinois 57
Purdue 69, Wisconsin 61

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 77, Rice 73
Houston 60, Baylor 58
Texas A&M 84, Texas 61
Texas Tech 62, Southern Methodist 59

WEST

Arizona St. 67, Southern Cal 57
Stanford 75, California 74
UCLA 98, Arizona 78
Washington 78, Oregon 65
Washington St. 69, Oregon St. 51

Olympic Hockey

RED DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Soviet Union	3	0	0	6	41	5
Canada	2	1	0	4	18	6
Finland	2	1	0	4	14	11
Poland	1	2	0	2	7	17
Netherlands	0	2	1	1	8	30
Japan	0	2	1	1	6	25

BLUE DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Sweden	2	0	1	5	15	4
United States	2	0	1	5	14	4
Czechoslovakia	2	1	0	4	21	8
West Germany	1	2	0	2	16	15
Romania	1	2	0	2	8	19
Norway	0	3	0	0	5	26

Saturday's Results

United States 5, Norway 1
Czechoslovakia 7, Romania 2
Netherlands 3, Japan 3
Soviet Union 8, Poland 1
Sweden 5, West Germany 2
Finland 4, Canada 3

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	38	4	13	89	233	160
NY Islanders	27	21	8	62	192	174
NY Rangers	25	22	9	59	211	200
Atlanta	25	22	9	59	190	186
Washington	16	31	9	41	179	214

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	24	19	14	62	162	169
St. Louis	25	23	9	59	183	187
Edmonton	19	27	11	49	212	231
Vancouver	18	29	9	45	177	199
Winnipeg	14	36	9	37	156	236
Colorado	14	34	9	37	177	223

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	32	19	6	70	222	181
Los Angeles	23	27	9	55	232	247
Pittsburgh	20	26	11	51	183	216
Detroit	20	27	9	49	189	192
Hartford	18	25	12	48	199	206

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	36	15	7	79	209	152
Boston	34	15	8	76	226	169
Minnesota	25	18	11	61	217	169
Toronto	23	29	4	50	209	233
Quebec	20	27	8	48	160	196

Friday's Results

Hartford 5, Winnipeg 4 (Debol (9), Sims 2 (8), G. Howe (13) Boutette 4; Marsh (18), Lukowich (25) Markell 2 (6)).

Edmonton 8, Washington 2 (Callighen (21), Weir (29), MacDonald 3 (36), Schmautz 2 (16), Semenko (4); Hangsleben (6), Jarvis (8)).

Saturday's Results

Washington 5, Vancouver 3 (Walter (18), Hangsleben (7), Bouchard (2), Mulvey (18), Lofthouse (10); Fraser 2 (11), Valve (13)).

Toronto 5, Hartford 3 (Sittler (23), Salming 2 (16), Palement (17), Butler (7); Roberts (6), Carroll (8), Douglas (25)).

Montreal 8, Pittsburgh 1 (Lafleur 2 (44), Mondou 2 (24), Larouche (36), Risebrough (1), Tremblay (8), Shutt (32); Lonsberry (18)).

Buffalo 4, Detroit 3 (Martin 2 (33), Gare (38), Savard (3); Labraaten (23), Woods (6), Korn (2)).

Atlanta 2, Minnesota 2 (Chouinard (23), Lever (21); Payne (20), Sargent (13)).

Los Angeles 2, New York Islanders 2 (Simmer (40), Goring (20), Taylor (31); Bossy (39), Howatt (5)).

Boston 5, Colorado 3 (Miller (14), Bourque (11), Secord (17), Clarke (3), Jonathan (20); Malinowski (2), Robert (21), DeBlois (28)).

Schaerer's Bobsled First

East Germans Second, Third

By Frank Litsky

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (NYT) — Erich Schaerer of Switzerland won the Winter Olympic two-man bobsledding championship yesterday, as expected. The East German sleds finished second and third and the other Swiss sled placed fourth, and none of that was surprising.

The surprises were provided by the United States, once a power in this daredevil sport but in recent years a third-rate power. The U.S. sleds finished fifth and sixth, far better than most people had expected before the competition started Friday. And for awhile, the Americans toyed with thoughts of a medal.

Each sled ran two heats Friday and two yesterday, with total time deciding the order of finish. Schaerer, a 34-year-old real-estate broker, had the fastest time in three of the four heats, and he and his brakeman, Josef Benz, won easily with an overall time of 4 minutes 9.36 seconds.

Better Last Time

Next were the East German sleds driven by Bernhard Germeshausen (4:10.93) and Meinhard Nehmer, the 1976 Olympic champion (4:11.08). In fourth place was Hans Hiltabrand of Switzerland (4:11.32).

The Americans were close behind. Howard Siler finished fifth in 4:11.73 and Brent Rushlaw was sixth in 4:12.12. Twenty sleds competed, and many onlookers were surprised that the Americans had one sled in the top 10, let alone both.

The Olympic two-man bobsled competition was notable because 20 sleds made a total of 80 runs without an accident. Next Saturday and Sunday the four-man sleds, faster than the two-man, will race four heats each. Schaerer, the world four-man champion, will be favored.



AP

Thomas Wassberg

Swede Captures Nordic Medal In Tight Duel

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (AP) — Thomas Wassberg of Sweden won the gold medal in the men's 15-kilometer cross-country ski race today, beating Juha Mieto of Finland by only one-hundredth of a second.

Wassberg's time was 41 minutes 57.63 seconds. Mieto's was 41:57.64. Ove Aunli of Norway was third in 42:28.62.

Nikolai Zimjatov of the Soviet Union, who won the 30-kilometer race Thursday, placed fourth today in 42:33.96. Evgeny Beliaev of the Soviet Union was fifth in 42:46.02.

Jozef Luszczek of Poland placed sixth in 42:59.03. He is the defending world champion at 15 kilometers, having recorded the best time three years ago in Finland.

The best placed U.S. racer was Bill Koch, who was 16th in 43:38.56. Koch won a silver medal at 30 kilometers in 1976 in Innsbruck, Austria.

The race took place in overcast weather with an ice-cold western wind sweeping across the stadium. The temperature was minus 5 degrees farenheit — minus 18 centigrade.

The 24-year-old winner drew the last start position, as he had Thursday at 30 kilometers, and was able to control his relation to the intermediate times for 61 racers from 22 countries.

Aunli started 30 seconds ahead of Wassberg, and the Swede caught him after the first of the three 5-kilometer laps. The 23-year-old Norwegian followed Wassberg from that point on.

Wassberg led at the two intermediate timing points, including a 4-second bulge over Mieto with five kilometers to go. But the 6-foot-5 Finn utilized his strength and long strides to close the gap over the final third of the race.

"Unbelievable. There should be two gold medals, one for me and one for Mieto," said Wassberg. "I didn't realize until after 10 kilometers that it was just me and Mieto.

"When I came into the stadium I thought I might lose so I had to go as fast as I could."

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA—Signed Glenn Adams, outfielder, to a one-year contract. Signed Terry Felton, Pete Redfern, and Darrell Jackson, pitchers.

National League

ATLANTA—Traded Don Collins, pitcher, to the Cleveland Indians for Gary Melson, pitcher.

MONTREAL—Signed Ellis Valentine, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

SAN DIEGO—Traded Gaylord Perry and Joe Carroll, pitchers, and Tucker Ashford, infielder, to the Texas Rangers for Willie Montanez, first baseman. Traded Bob Owchinko, pitcher, and Jim Wilhelm, outfielder, to the Cleveland Indians for Jerry Mumphrey, outfielder.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND—Traded Butch Lee, guard, and a 1982 first round draft choice to Los Angeles for Don Ford, forward, and a 1980 first round draft choice.

INDIANA—Waived Phil Chenier, guard. Signed Ron Carter, guard.

NEW JERSEY—Traded Rich Kelley, center, to the Phoenix Suns for a first-round draft pick in 1982 and a No. 2 pick in 1983. Activated Phil Jackson, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

KANSAS CITY—Traded Tim Collier, cornerback, to the St. Louis Cardinals for a 1980 draft choice.

WASHINGTON—Signed Elmo Boyd, wide receiver, and Jack Shrewder, defensive tackle.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

COLORADO—Recalled Bill Oleschuk, goalie, Merlin Malinowski, center, and Dave Watson, left wing, from Fort Worth of the Central Hockey League.

TORONTO—Traded Pat Ribble, defenseman, to the Washington Capitols for future considerations.

Russian Wins Biathlon Event

By Michael Strauss

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (NYT) — Anatoly Albzhabiyev, a 29-year-old lieutenant in the Soviet army, was not the fastest skier yesterday, but his shooting eye was flawless as he captured the Olympic gold medal in the 20-kilometer biathlon, an event that combines cross-country skiing and rifle shooting.

Albzhabiyev, a resident of Leningrad, hit the bull's-eye all 20 times over the 12-mile course and finished 11.48 seconds ahead of East Germany's Frank Ullrich. The overall winning time was 1 hour 8 minutes 16.31 seconds.

Ullrich, who skied 2 minutes and 49 seconds faster than Albzhabiyev, lost his chance for the top award because of erratic marksmanship. He was penalized one minute each time for failing to hit the bull's-eye in each of four stops with his .22-caliber rifle.

No Surprise

"I knew Ullrich was skiing faster than I was," Albzhabiyev said. "My coaches along the course told me so. I was convinced, though, if I was to beat him, only accurate shooting would do the trick. So I really concentrated on it."

Another East German, Eberhard Rosch, won the bronze medal with a time of 1:11:11, almost three minutes behind his countryman. No Scandinavian competitor won a medal, a rarity in an event in which Scandinavians usually excel. The best American finisher was Martin Hagen, who was 36th in the field of 48 representing 19 nations.

Hagen, who competed in the 1976 Olympics, is 25 years old. He was closely followed by Glenn Jobe, a last-minute entry who placed 38th.

"I only was entered today because our best man, Lyle Nelson, came down with a cold," said Jobe. "My coach awakened me last night at about 10 o'clock and told me I was going to compete. What did I do? I went back to sleep."

First of Three

The competition, the first of three biathlon events on the Olympics program, was held in a snowstorm that slowed the course considerably. The remaining two events consist of a 10-kilometer race and a relay.

A Finnish coach knew that Albzhabiyev was "the man to watch." The coach said, "Remember, he was the winner here in last winter's Olympic trials. He shoots as if he was being helped by radar."

Albzhabiyev was the leader after five kilometers with a time of 0:16:37.49 but at the 13½ kilometer mark, Ullrich, having hit the center of the second target, led by almost 1½ seconds. The East German, however, was able to hit only the outer circles of the target in his last two stops of five shots each and his hopes for victory went glimmering.

Ullrich used a German-made rifle, while Albzhabiyev's weapon was manufactured in the Soviet Union.

"We make them good there," he said.

More Sports On Page 15

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(Continued from Back Page)

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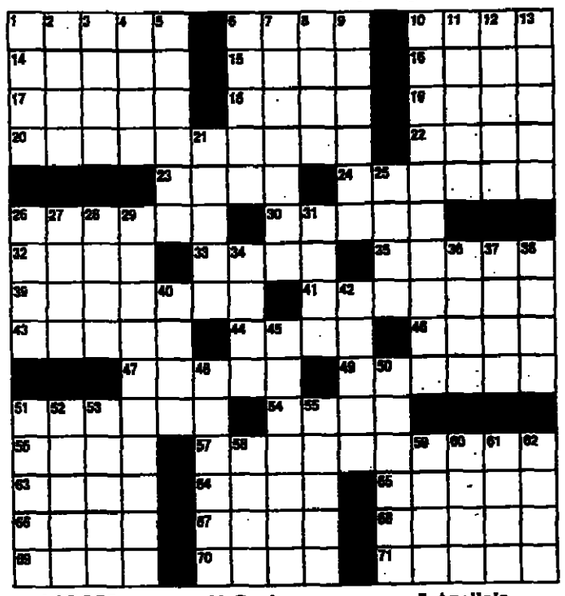
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Caesar, for one
6 July zodiac figure
10 Football play
14 S.A. ruminant
15 Dance of the 50th state
16 Part of Q.E.F.
17 Hove clear, as an anchor
18 U.S. citizen
19 Decorate anew
20 His gun is quick
22 Wading bird
23 Thatching palm
24 French palace
26 Ladle
30 Automaton
32 Beehive State
33 Uniform
35 Cartoonist and family
39 "Johnny ——," 1948 movie
41 Like some measures
43 Photographer's request
44 Graf ——
46 Stewpot
47 Egg-shaped
49 "Hap" or Benedict
51 Captain —— of comics
54 *Exceptional*
56 "Un bel dì," e.g.
57 Spinster sleuth
63 Land bordering the Caspian Sea
64 Keats feats
65 Cunctation
66 Coating for iron
67 *Turn a mast*
68 Maternal relative
69 Ancient Roman ruins
70 Rating device
71 Liturgies

DOWN

1 Bridge bid
2 High: Prefix
3 *Gambol*
4 French female friend
5 Apollo's favorite tree?
6 Woodley's "The ——": 1979
7 Kind of sale
8 Helm direction
9 *Part of a gun*
10 Case worker
11 Sections
12 Miss *Thompson*
13 Fur piece
21 Publicized
25 Yakutsk's river
26 Confers knighthood
27 Part of an agenda
28 Buddhist scripture language
29 S.S. Van Dine crime fighter
31 Marcel's wave
34 *Like the Sahara*
36 Manche town
37 Cultivate
38 Tropical fish
40 Granular snow
42 Furnish with new weapons
45 Medusa's slayer
48 Not quite
50 *Primer*
51 Pale yellow
52 Column ridge
53 Cheerful
55 Useful quality
58 Pointless
59 Painter of "Fortuna"
60 Piece of ground
61 Kind of show
62 *A sight for sore* ——

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

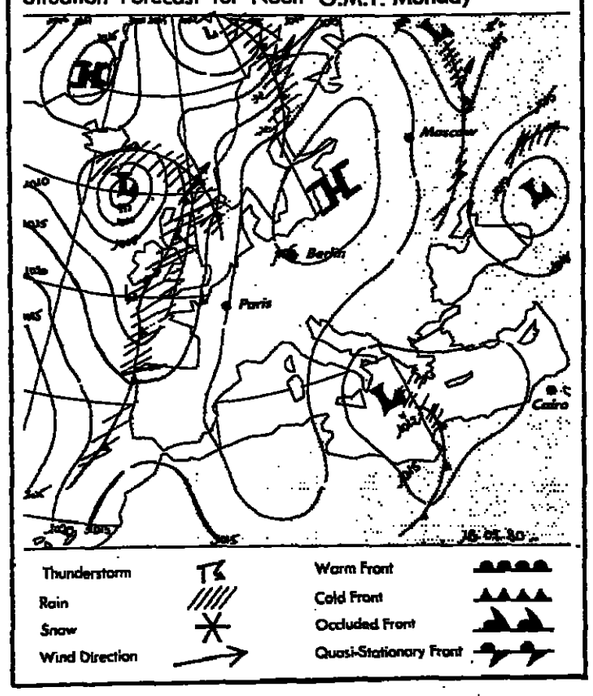
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		H	O	T	D	E	C	K	S		P	E	D	I
C	L	A	S	S	E	D			T	H	I	R	D	S
R	I	M		Y	L	A	N	G		O	N	S	E	T
Y	V	E	T	T	E		E	M	O	T	I	O	N	S
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P	L	O	T		H	O	T	S	H	O	T	S		
P	I	A		T	A	R	O	T		T	H	O	S	E
E	M	D		J	R	A	T	E		S	E	N	O	R
R	G	S		E	E	L	E	D			R	S	V	P

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Foggy	MIAMI	28	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	0	32	Snow	MILAN	9	48	Foggy
ATHENS	12	54	Fair	MONTREAL	−15	5	Cloudy
BEIRUT	11	52	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−6	21	Overcast
BELGRADE	−1	30	Snow	MUNICH	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	2	36	Rain	NEW YORK	−4	25	Fair
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	4	39	Foggy	OSLO	−2	28	Fair
BUDAPEST	0	32	Snow	PARIS	8	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	Overcast	PRAGUE	2	36	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Foggy	ROME	13	55	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy	SOFIA	5	41	Foggy
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	36	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	10	50	Overcast
FLORENCE	12	54	Fair	TEL AVIV	12	54	Rain
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy	TOKYO	4	39	Fair
GENEVA	8	46	Cloudy	TUNIS	13	55	Showers
HELSINKI	−4	25	Fair	VIENNA	3	37	Rain
HOUSTON	7	45	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	1	34	Foggy	WASHINGTON	−1	30	Fair
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast	ZURICH	5	41	Rain
LISBON	13	55	Foggy				
LONDON	8	44	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Arab Disguises, Not Carter Masks, Top Sellers for Carnival Revelers

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 (AP) — Masks of President Carter are not the biggest items for Mardi Gras this year and Richard Nixon is not the draw he used to be. The top numbers are Miss Piggy and the Arabs.

"It's sort of like the Hula Hoop. Every year the public kind of latches onto one thing," said Bob Cahlman of MGM Costumes, a major costume outlet in New Orleans.

Mr. Cahlman said Arab costumes and accessories on a Middle East motif are the biggest movers this carnival season. "They will wear the Arab robes and head pieces, but they're not interested in the Arafat masks," he said. "There's a Khomeini mask, of course, which nobody wants. But then nobody wants to be Carter either."

Each Mardi Gras, which is Feb. 19 this year, thousands of people wearing all sorts of costumes take to the streets here to celebrate carnival.

"There's only one thing that would compete with the Arabs this year — and that would be Miss Piggy [a character in the Muppets]" Mr. Cahlman said.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOACC

YUGLE

DIBOLE

TYDWAR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ( ) ( ) (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BUSHY CAKED TERROR CAMPER
Answer: Who keeps the football field clean? — THE "SCRUB" TEAM

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"SOMETIMES IT'S ME, BUT MOSTLY HE JUST GETS UP ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE BED."

BOOKS

ACTS OF THEFT

By Arthur A. Cohen. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 312 pp. $10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MATISSE said artists should have their tongues cut out. No excuses, please; just the work. We live, alas, in an age of excuses. It sometimes seems that the excuse is the art, of which the artifact is merely a symptom. In his new novel, Arthur A. Cohen assigns himself the formidable task of making us believe in an art — sculpture — that we can't see, of evoking space shaped in silence, "essential things," by a piling on of words.

He succeeds, not surprisingly. Cohen is always ambitious, and almost always succeeds. In his tour de force, "A Hero in His Time," he made us believe in a minor Russian-Jewish poet with whose soul Cohen had no right to be so well acquainted. In his astonishing "In the Days of Simon Stern," he made me believe that all of us are Jewish.

Sculpture and Mythology

Stefan Mauger is Austrian, of minor nobility, a young count whose father goes mad. Educated in and around Vienna, he leaves for Paris to teach himself to paint. He is befriended by the American art critic Clemens Rosenthal, who tells him frankly that, on canvas, Mauger has failed. Mauger knows it. He turns to sculpture and mythology. He worships Brancusi, while resisting Brancusi's influence in favor of his example. He makes masks.

Much of Mauger's apprenticeship in Paris puts one in mind of the similar apprenticeship of Samuel Beckett. Brancusi, in a way, plays the part in Mauger's life that Joyce played in Beckett's, although Mauger is of actual assistance to Brancusi only once, as a worker on the *Targu-Jiu War Memorial*. After yet another war, Mauger follows Rosenthal to New York, marries his mistress and goes to the Pacific Northwest, where the shamanistic art of the Kwakiutl Indians enrages him: He's not as good as they are. Mauger and his wife, Alicia, escape to Mexico, to Yucatan. Brancusi has died. Rosenthal, who is about to die, brings the news. Mauger, at work on his "creatures," his bestiary, is confronted by the death of Brancusi, the dying of his friend, and, at the same time, Inspector Mariposa of the Mexican police.

Mauger is a thief, specializing in pre-Columbian art. He has organized a major heist from an archeological site. For Mariposa, who was once a student of archeology, the stolen art — the Olmec figurine, the Teotihuacan onyx, the pair of Remojadas smiling girls, the Talc in ecstasy — is his identity: "These objects were not made to beautify or ornament, not even to celebrate, but, quite simply, to keep the universe going." Mauger, on the other hand, despises the "brutalism" of this art: "No peace, no joy, no celebration." His feeling is "like their ancient priests tearing out hearts and burning them. All my thefts. Tearing out hearts to stoke my own courage."

In the confrontation of Mauger and Mariposa, the many themes of "Acts of Theft" scream together, a distraught chorus — the artist as God, art as theft, the ransom of the past, the ancient made modern, pride and sacrifice. I think it was Rimbaud who said that the poet is a thief of fire. For Mauger, his stealing and his art are "interlocking acts of seizure." We are violated by the gods. We have to make silence out of the noise. It is an idea that might have been found in Dostoevski's notebooks.

Before we get to the confrontation, there is a lot of art chat. According to Rosenthal, art is "the ancient trickery, the primordial charlatanism." Mauger says, in contrast, "art is, forgive me, a way of making silence, of commanding silence," and: "Obviously both painting and sculpture are desperate measures in the absence of an acceptable metaphysics of the unseen." And sculpture is "an art that obliges the eyes to fabricate from the inside, to tease to the surface the life that is virtual in matter." Where is Matisse when we need him?

Some Ups and Downs

We also have some ups and downs. Among the ups: a young Mauger stealing the medical report on his mad father, as if to remind us that knowledge is a kind of theft; the sudden friendship of Mauger and Rosenthal; the first, wonderful, silent meeting between Mauger and Brancusi; the account of the Kwakiutl Indians, their art and their potlatch; a Mexico brilliantly rendered. Among the downs: an altogether too casual attitude toward cruelty in scenes in the novel. Why should Mauger marry Alicia? Rosenthal in Mexico is too convenient and too omniscient. Mariposa and Mauger ought to have had a longer confrontation; they understand each other too quickly; Dostoevski would have given them a hundred pages. And Mariposa needs more development to be a worthy adversary.

This, however, is housecleaning and bookkeeping. We believe in Mauger's rage and in his bestiary, that garden of the hieratic crane, the ovum, the eye, the bear, the stone masks, the women and the phalluses. We believe Mauger himself in solitude, as he tries and fails to burn his way to the truths of wood and stone. He lacks an acceptable metaphysics of the unseen, but if he can smash the Olmec figurine and then allow his own sculptured eye to be destroyed, he may be on his way. Prometheus may steal his genius. We believe because Cohen has somehow found words that amount to a revelation instead of an excuse.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

WIJK-AAN-ZEE, The Netherlands — Lev Alburt, a former Russian grandmaster who now lives in New York, has been trying in several games in the Hoogoven International Tournament here what may be termed the "cramped space gambit." The idea is to concede the opponent a preponderance of terrain, luring him into overestimating his position and relaxing his vigilance.

This risky strategy requires delicate restraint of the opponent's important possible advances and the patience to stay alert for the opportunity to counterattack. Alburt produced both in his second-round encounter with John van der Wiel, a Dutch international master.

The retreat with 4 . . . N-N3 had been played from time to time by Lothar Schmid, a West German grandmaster, but in any case, Alburt did not want to repeat 4 . . . B-N5, with which he lost to me in the first round.

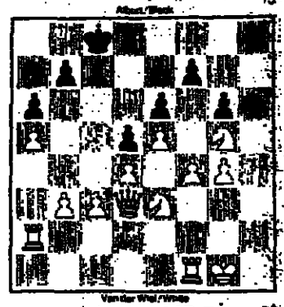
Although it is common, after such a move as 8 P-QR4, to stem a further advance by 8 . . . P-QR4, Alburt preferred to endure a little shoving around from 10 P-R5, N-B1. Besides, his abused knight later conveniently returned to action with 14 . . . N/1-K2 and eventually took up a strong post with 17 . . . N-B4.

What breakthrough should Van der Wiel have aimed for after 19 . . . B-K2? On 20 B-N2, 0-0-0; 21 KR-Q1, P-KN4, White still cannot play 22 P-B4 without confronting 22 . . . P-N5. His decision to play 20 B-N5 cut two ways: After 20 . . . BxB; 21 NxB, White had gotten rid of a bishop blocked by his center pawns, but the exchange of a piece freed the cramped Black position.

The plan of White's playing P-KN4, with the eventual breakthrough by P-KB5 was thematic and unobjectionable, regardless of his having castled kingside, but 23 P-KN4?! was premature. What was needed was preparatory mobilization by 23 R-B3 and perhaps even 24 QR-KB1 — these rooks would be required anyway for the ultimate attack against Black's KB2.

Before Van der Wiel was ready for P-KB5, Alburt succeeded in playing 26 . . . P-KB4! Now Van der Wiel should have realized that he no longer had any advantage and therefore played 27 PxP, NxP; 28 NxN, NPxN; 29 R-R2, which would have allowed the strongly posted White knight to have kept Black at bay.

Instead, his 27 PxPe.p.?, QxP weakened the White king position, while the backward Black KP was not accessible to attack in the next five moves. Moreover, the White KB became vulnerable.



Position after 26 R-R2

On Alburt's 29 . . . RxR!, it would have been wrong to capture with 30 NxR? because of 30 . . . Q-R5!

The triumph of Alburt's strategy was the powerful centralizing transfer of the knight by 31 . . . N-N4!, 32 . . . N-Q3! and 33 . . . N-K5! After 34 R-R6, the fine pawn sacrifice with 34 . . . P-KN4!; 35 PxP, Q-N2!; 36 RxP, NxNP opened the White king position to attack.

With 42 . . . NxPch!, Alburt uncovered the offered pawn while the White king could not find safety.

Alburt found a new road into the White king position with 46 . . . Q-N5!, inviting 47 NxP?, Q-Q7ch; 48 K-B1, N-N6ch!; 49 QxN (49 K-N1, Q-R7mate), R-R8ch; 50 Q-N1, Q-Q8ch.

Black's attack culminated with his winning the exchange by 52 . . . QxR. The exchange of queens with 53 Q-K6ch, QxQ; 54 NxQ was useless because after 54 . . . R-N1! there was no way to sidestep 55 . . . R-N3 followed by 56 . . . RxP, and Van der Wiel gave up.

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

White — Van der Wiel	Black — Alburt	White — Van der Wiel	Black — Alburt
1 P-K4	N-KB3	28 NxN	RxR
2 P-K5	N-Q4	29 RxR	QxN
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	30 N-N2	N-N4
4 N-KB3	N-N3	31 R-B3	N-Q3
5 N-B3	B-N5	32 R-B2	N-K5
6 B-K2	B-KB4	33 R-Q2	P-QB4
7 0-0	P-Q4	34 PxP	Q-Q2
8 P-QR4	PxP	35 RxP	N-N6ch
9 QxB	P-K3	36 K-R2	R-B1
10 P-B5	N-B1	37 R-B5	R-B1ch
11 N-K2	P-QR3	38 K-N1	Q-Q3
12 P-QN3	N-B3	39 K-B2	N-K5ch
13 N-B4	P-QN3	40 K-N3	N-N6ch
14 P-B3	N/1-N2	41 Q-Q3	N-K5ch
15 P-B4	B-N5	42 K-B2	N-N6ch
16 N-B3	P-B4	43 K-N3	Q-B3
17 N-B3	N-B4	44 K-B2	Q-B4ch
18 P-N3	B-B1	45 K-N3	Q-B3
19 N-N2	B-B3	46 Q-Q3	Q-N5!
20 B-N5	Q-Q2	47 K-B2	N-K5ch
21 N-Q3	N-B3	48 K-N3	N-N6ch
22 P-KN4	PxP	49 K-B2	N-K5ch
23 P-KN4	PxP	50 K-N3	N-N6ch
24 PxP	N-B3	51 K-B2	Q-Q8ch
25 N-B3	B-K4	52 Q-Q3ch	QxR
26 R-B2	P-KB4	53 NxQ	KxQ
27 PxPe.p.	QxP	54 Resigns	
28 R-R2	N-B1		

Wenzel Second, Nadig Third

Proell Fastest in the Downhill For First Olympic Gold Medal

...MINGTON, N.Y., Feb. 17 — Annemarie Moser-Proell ...stria crowned a long and bril- ...ski racing career here today by ...ng the gold medal in the wom- ...lympic downhill event.

...e 26-year-old racer captured ...rst Olympic gold medal after ...ng every other honor in Al- ...skiing over the last decade. She ... into tears of joy after realiz- ...one of the other women could ...her time of 1 minute 37.52 sec-

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein took the silver medal in 1:38.22, and Proell's greatest rival, Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland, won the bronze in 1:38.36.

"Wunderbar, wunderbar," Proell screamed when she realized she had won. "I knew that I could win and that I could beat Marie-Theres. I was determined that it would be a race between Whiteface Mountain and myself and that I had to beat the mountain."

Proell's victory gave the Austrians a sweep of the downhill competition. Last week, Leonhard Stock won the men's competition.

The U.S. women, meanwhile, had their greatest day ever in an Olympic downhill. Heidi Preuss, 18 years old and considered by Proell to be the coming international downhill star, was fourth in 1:39.51. Cindy Nelson was seventh at 1:39.69.

"I was satisfied with my results," Preuss said, "but I was unhappy that I didn't get a medal. I would have rather had something to take home besides the memories.

"This is the best I've done in a world-class competition this year. I've been fourth in two World Cup downhills. The three women ahead of me each time were Proell, Nadig and Wenzel."

Nadig, winner of six out of seven World Cup downhill races this year, undoubtedly would have collected the silver medal had it not been for a gale of 75-mile-an-hour winds sweeping across the track.

"Just after the top section, I was hit by a gust of wind that blew me right off course and I saw myself heading straight for the fencing and only just managed to correct my line of descent," she said.

Always Gracious

Wenzel, the best all-rounder in women's racing this season and a favorite for the giant slalom later this week, was typically sporting.

"I would rather have seen Marie-Theres get the silver medal," Wenzel said. "I was hit by wind once but just managed to get into a tuck and keep my line. But Marie-Theres was blown right off."

All the women racers agreed that Proell deserved the gold medal.

"Don't forget, I already have two gold medals from Sapporo [the 1972 Olympics] and Annemarie wanted so much and deserved to win here," Nadig said.

The temperature was minus 4 Fahrenheit but with the wind-chill factor was down at minus 50 and organizers nearly postponed the race. Officials responsible for World Cup competition said they would never had allowed the women to start in such conditions.

Different Tears

The women suffered from the biting cold and Proell, laughing before she left the starting hut, was crying in pain at the finish. But the Austrian, holding frostbitten cheeks and nose, was soon crying with joy.

Proell clocked the fastest intermediate times all the way down the 2,690- meter Olympic track, with its vertical drop of 700 meters.

That Nadig was not exaggerating when she said she was nearly blown right off the track was evident from the intermediate times on the second section.

While Proell's time on the top was 37.19 seconds, Nadig clocked 37.33 and Wenzel 37.41. On the second and fastest stretch, Proell had a time of 28.42 seconds and Wenzel had 28.96. But Nadig slipped right back with 29.63 seconds and was unable to make up the lost time on the third and final flat section of the course.

Proell's time gave her an average speed of 61.89 miles an hour. She also hit the highest speed of all the racers, flashing down the second section at 65.33 mph.

A mob of Austrian fans went wild as Proell was hoisted in the air by Wenzel and Nadig in the finish area.

Emergency Plan For Lake Placid

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — Gov. Hugh Carey of New York declared a limited state of emergency at this Adirondack village yesterday as snow fell, temperatures dropped to 14 degrees Fahrenheit and the transportation problems at the Olympic Winter Games worsened.

The governor also lifted state restrictions on buses and bus drivers handling the thousands of visitors pouring into the Olympic area in an attempt to relieve the overload and congestion.

The situation here seemed only slighter better today. Arctic temperatures and biting wind added to the frustration of thousands of spectators who battled long lines and chaotic transportation in often-futile efforts to watch competition.

Visitors — some totally unprepared for the elements — were warned to wear several layers of clothing to fight off temperatures near zero that were made even colder by winds. The wind chill factor was 50 degrees below zero at the start of the downhill skiing.



Randy Gardner falls during a warmup for the figure skating competition while his partner, Tai Babilonia, continues.

Heiden Triumphs In the 5,000 Meters

By Neil Amdur

...KE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 ...) — Eric Heiden won his sec- ...speed skating gold medal of the ...pic Winter Games yesterday, ...ng it two down and three to go ...Heiden in his quest for a record ...ndividual gold medals.

...some respects, yesterday's per- ...ance in the 5,000-meter men's ...t surpassed Friday's 500-meter ...h-race triumph over Yevgeny ...kov of the Soviet Union.

...e 5,000 is not one of Heiden's ...alties; he was competing ...st rested rivals who included ...Stenshjemmet of Norway, the ...d record-holder, and the draw ...ezed him behind Tom Oxholm, ...her Norwegian star, and in ...of Stenshjemmet.

...e 20-year-old Oxholm opened ...paired competition with an ...pic record time of 7 minutes ...seconds, even as maintenance ...s were pushing fresh snow off ...efigerated 400-meter oval. But ...me Holum, one of Heiden's ...hes, scrutinized Oxholm's lap ...s and felt that he had started ...ly but faded over the final ...laps.

What She Likes

...like a more steady pace and ...at the end." Holum later relat- ...The 21-year-old Heiden deliv- ...missing a goal of a sub-7-min- ...ime but sustaining a 33-second ...pace that produced another ...pic record, 7:02.29.

...he drama for the chilled crowd ...3,000 continued when the 26- ...-old Stenshjemmet, skating in ...fourth of 13 pairs, glided ...ugh brisk laps that put him ...d of Heiden's pace with only ...laps left in the 12½-lap race.

...his customary casual manner, ...len was inside a nearby build- ...and almost unaware of the cir- ...tances on the ice, as the public ...ess announcer read off Sten- ...rnet's time for 3,800 meters, ...86. Heiden had covered the ...nce in 5:19.10.

...e 26-year-old Norwegian ...r, who competed in three ...s in the 1976 Winter Olympics, ...ed the pace on the next lap, us- ...is arms on the crossing side to ...lase his speed. With one lap ...his time was only one-hun- ...h of a second slower than ...en's, but he could summon no ... Those dreaded elements of ...e — seeing double, and a tin- ...in the arms — were beginning ...in.

...had no more power," Sten- ...rnet admitted afterward. His ...28 time was fast enough for the ...medal, with Oxholm in third

... Michael Woods, an American ...mate who finished seventh in ...rday's race, understood the sig- ...nce. Heiden skated a smart ... Woods said.

...'s a strength sport, and it ...s up in the way he skates," ...ds said of the 6-foot-1-inch, ...ound Heiden, whose cham- ...ship presence has prompted the ...c address announcer to change ...olor of his sleek racing suit ... yellow to gold.

...iden is now in an excellent po- ...t to nail down his five gold ...ls. After an intense week of ...etition at the world sprint ...pionships in West Allis, Wis., ...ll not skate again until Tues- ...a the 1,000, an event where he ...lear, comfortable favorite. The ..., another specialty, will follow on Thursday before Heiden tries for No. 5 in the physically challenging 10,000 next Saturday.

"I feel pretty confident going into the 1,000 and 1,500," he said after yesterday's race. "But the 10,000 is up in the air. We haven't had a lot of competition in that event."

Heiden seems to be holding up remarkably well to the pressure, a poised, relaxed individual. When asked how he felt about persistent questions over his pursuit of five golds, he replied, "To tell you the truth, when people say that, it goes in one ear and out the other."

Mark Spitz holds the record for a single Olympics with seven gold medals and seven world records, set at the 1972 Munich Olympics. But three of Spitz's medals were achieved on U.S. relay teams. Nedo Nadi of Italy won five gold medals in fencing at the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, but three golds were team titles.

Olympics Schedule

Monday, Feb. 18
Figure Skating
Men, Compulsory Figures, 8 a.m.
Cross-Country Skiing
10 Kilometer Women, 9 a.m.
Alpine Skiing
First Run, Giant Slalom Men, 11 a.m.
Ski Jump
70 Meter Combined, 12:30 p.m.
Ice Hockey
Canada vs Japan, 1 p.m.
Sweden vs Norway, 1:30 p.m.
Netherlands vs Poland, 4:30 p.m.
Soviet Union vs Finland, 5 p.m.
Czechoslovakia vs West Germany, 8 p.m.
United States vs Romania, 8:30 p.m.

All times Eastern Standard.

1,000 Meters to Soviet Skater

Mueller of U.S. Again Second

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (AP) — Natalia Petrusheva of the Soviet Union led 11 record-breakers today in winning the gold medal in the women's 1,000-meter speed skating event at the Winter Olympics in 1 minute 24.10 seconds.

Leah Poulos Mueller of the United States won her second silver medal of these Olympics, clocking 1:25.41 in the 1,000. It matched the silver she won in the women's 500-meter event last Friday.

Silvia Albrecht of East Germany won the bronze medal in the 1,000 in 1:26.46. Karin Enke of East Germany, the gold medalist in the 500-meter race last week, was fourth in the 1,000 with a time of 1:26.66.

Beth Heiden Fifth

Skating in the pair with Enke and finishing fifth was Beth Heiden of the United States, who finished out of the medals for the third time. She was seventh in both the 500 and 1,500-meter races. Her best event is the 3,000, which is scheduled Wednesday.

Annie Borckink of the Netherlands, the surprise gold medalist in the 1,500 meters last week, finished sixth today in 1:27.24.

The fast Lake Placid track continued to produce Olympic records. The 11 who broke the old mark of 1:28.43 came from a field of 27 skaters. The former record holder was Tatiana Averina of the Soviet Union, who established the mark in the Innsbruck Olympics in 1976.



Natalia Petrusheva

Averina still holds the world record of 1:23.46, set in March, 1975.

Petrusheva, 25, the gold medalist in today's race, is a Soviet master of sport, international class. She began speed skating in 1970 when she was 15 and has skated with the Soviet national team since 1978.

Her best time in the 1,000 was 1:23.80, three-tenths of a second faster than she skated today.

East German Wins the Luge

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 (UPI) — Bernhard Glass took advantage of a fall by Ernst Haspinger of Italy on the final run yesterday to bring East Germany the Olympic gold medal in men's luge competition for the third successive Games.

Earlier, Vera Zozulia of the Soviet Union turned in a fourth-heat time of 39.121 seconds on the shorter women's track to win her country's first Olympic luge title.

Haspinger, who was leading the field and needed only to avoid disaster, instead met it three-quarters down the final heat. He held a half-second lead over Glass entering the final heat but ran up too high on one of the 15 curves on the 1,000-meter-long Mount Van Hoevenberg course and slid off his luge.

He banged his fists on the track in anger when he slid to a stop, then walked into the finish area in tears.

Early Starter

Glass, a 22-year-old army sergeant, was one of the early starters and had an impressive time of 43.482 seconds for an aggregate four-heat time of 2 minutes 54.796 seconds.

Paul Hildgartner, a 27-year-old Italian who was world champion in 1978, managed 44.012 in the last heat to finish second with 2:55.37.2. Anton Winkler of West Germany clocked 44.305 to take the bronze with a total time of 2:56.545.

Detlef Guenther of East Germany, the leader after two of the four runs, was knocked out of the running Friday when he spilled in the final curve. He got back on the sled to finish in 46.88, for an ninth place overall at the time.

Monopoly Broken

In the women's competition, Zozulia, the 1978 world champion, set a course record of 38.978 in Wednesday's opening heat and never relinquished her lead to break East Germany's 8-year-hold on the title.

Her 4-heat total was 2 minutes 36.537 seconds, nearly a second better than Melitta Sollmann of East Germany, who took the silver with a combined 2:37.657.

Ingrida Amantova of the Soviet Union placed third with an overall 2:37.817, just edging Elisabeth Demleitner of East Germany at 2:37.817.

Olympic Medals

	G	S	B	Tot.
Soviet Union	5	2	2	9
East Germany	2	4	4	10
United States	2	2	0	4
Austria	3	1	0	4
Holland	1	1	1	3
Switzerland	1	0	1	2
Sweden	1	0	0	1
Finland	0	2	0	2
Norway	0	1	2	3
Italy	0	1	0	1

Austrian Wins 70-Meter Ski Jumping

...KE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 ... — Toni Innauer of Austria, ...r of the record for the world's ...st jump, soared away from his ...etition today to win the 70- ...ski jumping gold medal in the ...r Olympics.

...nauer, who won the silver ...l on the 90-meter jump at the ... Winter Games in his native ...ia, had the two longest efforts ...day — 292 and 295.3 feet — ...e his country its second gold ...l of the day and third overall ... Winter Olympics.

...okazu Yagi of Japan and ...red Deckert of East Germany ...or the silver medal. It was the ...ie in Olympic jumping compe-

...nauer amassed a total of 266.3 ...s, based on his jumping dis- ...s and scoring on his nearly ...ss jumping style.

... 21-year-old Austrian soldier ...Dezau holds the world record ...i-flying — 577.4 feet — and ...ot expected to challenge for a ... on the smaller jumping hill at ...ale.

...took the lead after the first of two rounds, with his score of 54 points for jumping style, for a total of 131.6. In his final jump, he went three feet further down the hill to lock up the victory.

Yagi, a 20-year-old bank employee from Sapporo, was second after the first round with a jump of 285.4 feet and a total 128.9 points. But Yagi's second effort fell to 274 feet, allowing Deckert to move from seventh place into the tie for the silver medal. Deckert had jumps of 289.4 and 288.7 feet, tying Yagi with 249.2 points. No bronze medal was awarded.

The silver was only the fourth medal won by the Japanese in Winter Olympic competition — all in ski jumping. The Japanese swept all three medals in the 70-meter jump when they were the hosts for the 1972 games in Sapporo.

More Sports On Page 13

Temperatures hovered just above zero throughout the jumping and winds gusted to 25 miles per hour. But most of the jumpers were able to compensate for the strong headwinds and the distances were near the same as during three days of practice.

The top American was Jeff Davis, 17th with 225.3 points, well behind the leaders. Davis, however, had the longest jump of the day when he went 298.6 feet as the ninth man on the hill on the first round.

Jumping officials disallowed Davis' effort, because he landed near the transition where the hill begins to flatten out. The jumpers were then moved to a lower takeoff point on the Intervale tower and Davis had two official jumps of 275.6 feet.

John Bower, head of the U.S. Ski Team's nordic program, said the ruling by the meet officials "was justified. Had they allowed the competition to proceed from that point, it could be considered negligence."

Rodnina-Zaitsev Ahead in Figure Skating After Injury Sidelines the Top U.S. Pair

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 17 — The veteran Soviet figure skating team of Irina Rodnina and Aleksandr Zaitsev took the first steps toward successfully defending their title in the Olympics by piling up a big lead in Friday night's short program over two other Soviet couples.

The leading U.S. couple, Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner, the world champions, were forced to withdraw from the start of the pairs competition because of a groin injury to Gardner.

Rodnina and Zaitsev had all nine first-place votes for nine ordinals. Marina Cherkosova and Sergei Shakrai were second and Marina Pestova and Stanislav Leonovich were third. Rodnina has won 10 world titles — the last six with Zaitsev — and the last two Olympic gold medals.

The near-capacity crowd at the Olympic Fieldhouse had come to see what had been billed as "a classic confrontation": the strength and speed of the Russians against the grace and elegance of the Americans.

But Babilonia and Gardner, the five-time U.S. titleholders, were withdrawn by John Nicks, their coach, when it became obvious in the warmups that Gardner could not complete the strenuous lifts, spins and stretching necessary for the six required moves on the two-minute short program.

The withdrawal left Rodnina and Zaitsev virtually assured of a second consecutive gold medal. In the short program, which accounts for 25 percent of the pairs scoring, the Soviet pair was scored no lower than 5.7 for required elements and presentation, with eight of the nine judges scoring either 5.8 or 5.9 of a possible 6.0.

A Soviet pair also led after the second program today in ice dancing. They are Gennadi Karponosov and Natalya Linichuk, the two-time defending world champions, who posted 60.44 points.

Linichuk and Karponosov, who placed fourth at the Olympics four years ago, were awarded first place on eight of the nine judges' cards in the first program. Kristina Regoczy and Andras Salley of Hungary were second and Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkov of the Soviet Union were third.

Olympic Results

Luge

AFTER THIRD RUN
Men
1. Ernst Haspinger, Italy, 2 minutes, 10.860 seconds.
2. Bernhard Glass, East Germany, 2:11.314.
3. Paul Hildgartner, Italy, 2:11.360.
4. Anton Winkler, West Germany, 2:12.240.
5. Franz Wilhelmer, Austria, 2:13.104.
6. Gerhard Sandbichler, Austria, 2:13.144.
7. Gerd Boehmer, West Germany, 2:13.185.
8. Albert Grot, Austria, 2:13.592.
9. Detlef Guenther, East Germany, 2:13.633.
10. Anton Wembacher, West Germany, 2:13.692.

AFTER FINAL RUN
Men
1. Bernhard Glass, East Germany, 2 minutes, 54.796 seconds.
2. Paul Hildgartner, Italy, 2:55.372.
3. Anton Winkler, West Germany, 2:56.545.
4. Detlef Guenther, East Germany, 2:57.163.
5. Gerhard Sandbichler, Austria, 2:57.451.
6. Franz Wilhelmer, Austria, 2:57.482.
7. Gerd Boehmer, West Germany, 2:57.769.
8. Anton Wembacher, West Germany, 2:58.072.
9. Albert Grot, Austria, 2:58.823.
10. Jindrich Eman, Czechoslovakia, 3:00.935.

AFTER FINAL RUN
Women
1. Vera Zozulya, Soviet Union, 2 minutes, 36.537 seconds.
2. Melitta Sollmann, East germany, 2:37.657.
3. Ingrida Amantova, Soviet Union, 2:37.817.
4. Elisabeth Demleitner, West Germany, 2:37.978.
5. Hana Brand, East Germany, 2:38.115.
6. Margit Schumann, East Germany, 2:38.255.
7. Angelika Schafferer, Austria, 2:38.935.
8. Astra Ribena, Soviet Union, 2:39.011.
9. Maria Jasenskova, Czechoslovakia, 2:39.429.
10. Christine Brunner, Austria, 2:39.823.

Bobsled

TWO-MAN
After Final Run
1. Switzerland II (Erich Schaerer, Josef Benz), 4 minutes, 9.26 seconds.
2. East Germany II (Bernard Germeshausen, Hans Jurgen Gerhardt), 4:10.93.
3. East Germany I (Meinhard Nehmer, Bogdan Musiol), 4:11.08.
4. Switzerland I (Hans Hiltebrand, Walter Rahm), 4:11.32.
5. United States II (Howard Siler, Dick Nolley), 4:11.73.
6. United States I (Brent Rushlow, Joseph Tyler), 4:12.12.

Alpine Skiing

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1 minute, 37.52 seconds.
2. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:38.22.
3. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 1:38.36.
4. Heidi Preuss, U.S.A., 1:39.51.
5. Cathy Kreiner, Canada, 1:39.53.
6. Ingrid Eberle, Austria, 1:39.63.
7. Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., and Torill Fjeldstad, Norway, 1:39.69.
9. Marianne Zechmeister, West Germany, 1:39.66.
10. Jana Soltysova, Czechoslovakia, 1:40.71.

Ski Jumping

MEN'S 70-METER
1. Anton Innauer, Austria, 266.3 points.
2. Manfred Deckert, E. Germany, and Yoshikazu Yagi, Japan, 249.2.
4. Masahiro Akimoto, Japan, 248.5.
5. Pentti Kokkonen, Finland, 247.4.
6. Hubert Neuner, Austria, 245.5.
7. Alfred Gever, Austria, 245.3.
8. Jouko Tormanen, Finland, 243.5.
9. Hansjoerg Sumi, Switzerland, 242.6.
10. Stanislaw Bobak, Poland, 242.2.

Cross-Country

MEN'S 15-KILOMETER
1. Thomas Wassberg, Sweden, 41 minutes, 57.63 seconds.
2. Juha Mieto, Finland, 41:57.64.
3. Ove Aunli, Norway, 42:28.62.
4. Nikolai Zimyatov, Soviet Union, 42:33.96.
5. Evgeny Beliaev, Soviet Union, 42:46.82.
6. Josef Luszczek, Poland, 42:59.82.
7. Alexandre Zavialov, Soviet Union, 43:00.81.
8. Harri Kirvesniemi, Finland, 43:02.01.
9. Oddvar Brea, Norway, 43:05.64.
10. Lars Erik Eriksen, Norway, 43:11.51.

Speed Skating

MEN'S 5,000-METER RACE
1. Eric Heiden, U.S.A., 7 minutes, 2.29 seconds.
2. Kai Arne Stenshjemmet, Norway, 7:03.28.
3. Tom Erik Oxholm, Norway, 7:05.59.
4. Hilbert Van Der Duim, Netherlands, 7:07.97.
5. Oeyvind Tveter, Norway, 7:08.36.
6. Piet Kleine, Netherlands, 7:08.96.
7. Michael Woods, U.S.A., 7:10.39.
8. Ulf Ekstrand, Sweden, 7:12.12.
9. Yep Kramer, Netherlands, 7:14.09.
10. Andreas Ehrle, East Germany, 7:14.56.

WOMEN'S 1,000-METER RACE
1. Natalia Petrusevo, Soviet Union, 1 minute, 24.10 seconds.
2. Leah Mueller, U.S.A., 1:25.41.
3. Silvia Albrecht, East Germany, 1:26.46.
4. Karin Enke, East Germany, 1:26.66.
5. Beth Heiden, U.S.A., 1:27.01.
6. Annie Borckink, Netherlands, 1:27.24.
7. Sylvia Burka, Canada, 1:27.50.
8. Ann-Sofie Jornstrom, Sweden, 1:28.10.
9. Sylvia Filipsson, Sweden, 1:28.18.
10. Annette Karlsson, Sweden, 1:28.25.

Figure Skating

ICE DANCING AFTER 3 COMPULSORIES
1. Natalia Linichuk-Gennadi Karponosov, Soviet Union, 9 placements, 60.44 points.
2. Kristina Regoczy-Andras Sallay, Hungary, 20, 59.12.
3. Irina Moiseeva-Andrei Minenkov, Soviet Union, 26, 58.40.
4. Liliana Rehakova-Stanislav Drastich, Czechoslovakia, 42, 56.72.
5. Jayne Torvill-Christopher Dean, Britain, 42, 56.88.
6. Lorna Wighton-John Dowding, Canada, 43, 56.84.
7. Jody Blumberg-Michael Seibert, U.S.A., 68, 53.64.
8. Stacey Smith-John Summers, U.S.A., 71, 53.76.
9. Natalia Bestemianova-Andrei Bukin, Soviet Union, 78, 52.68.

Biathlon

20-KILOMETER
1. Anatoli Aliabiev, Soviet Union, 1 hour, 8 minutes, 16.31 seconds; 0 missed targets.
2. Frank Ullrich, East Germany, 1:09:27.79; 3.
3. Eberhard Rosch, East Germany, 1:11:11.73; 2.
4. Svein Engen, Norway, 1:11:30.25; 3.
5. Erkki Antila, Finland, 1:11:32.32; 4.
6. Yvon Mougel, France, 1:11:33.68; 3.
7. Vladimir Barnashov, Soviet Union, 1:11:49.49; 4.
8. Vladimir Alikin, Soviet Union, 1:12:05.38; 6.
9. Andre Geourion, France, 1:12:53.37; 2.
10. Arduino Tiroboschi, Italy, 1:13:06.05; 2.

USA LAKE PLACID 1980 TM

Omega: Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games in Lake Placid (Member of Swiss Timing)

One name comes immediately to mind when Olympic timekeeping is mentioned: Omega.
The first time was at Los Angeles in 1932. And now – after so many Olympic Games timed by Omega in the last half-century, after Innsbruck, after Montreal – now the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid.
Serving the world's best athletes, Omega records their times and documents their performances to within a hundredth of a second. In front of millions of TV viewers. Infallibly.
Accuracy, reliability, confidence – they're all yours when you have a quartz watch from Omega on your wrist.

Ω OMEGA

Letter From New York

Picture of Dorian Leigh

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT) — She had it all, the beauty, romance, glamour, money and fame, the magic ingredients of tens of thousands of dreams. And, if she had it to do all over again, would she change any part?

"Every single minute of it," she said.

Dorian Leigh is going to be 60 years old this spring. Her face is no longer taut, her figure is no longer sleek, and she cooks for a living. She's a happy woman, happier, she says, than the "Fire and Ice" girl of three decades ago, the girl who is said to have been the inspiration for Truman Capote's Holly Golightly in "Breakfast at Tiffany's." For, eight years ago, after five children, four marriages, and a Mexican ceremony with a Spanish marquis who was still married ("the ceremony was a joke"), Dorian Leigh, the legendary model, was reborn.

Her rebirth, and a compelling recent tragedy in her life, were why Dorian Leigh was sitting in a conference room at Doubleday & Co. A Saran-wrapped piece of Torta Rustica, a country pie that is one of the specialties she sells to food shops, was on the table in front of her. Her just-published book, "The Girl Who Had Everything," was not. But it was, nevertheless, the reason why Miss Leigh has come out of near anonymity in Pound Ridge, N.Y.

"I had to convince myself that doing this book wasn't for myself, that it needed to be told."

* * *

What needed to be told, according to the teller, was not particularly the story of Dorian Elizabeth Leigh Parker, the third-generation Texan who married during her sophomore year at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Va., whose poems were published in The New Yorker, and who got a mechanical engineering degree at New York University and a teacher's diploma in machine shop practice. What needed to be told was the story of Dorian Leigh, who dropped the name of Parker when, at 25, she became a model and, on her first assignment, appeared on the cover of Harper's Bazaar. (Her younger sister, Suzy Parker, who also became a famous model, is married to the actor Bradford Dillman and lives in Santa Barbara, Calif.)

"There are thousands and thousands of girls who think of people like me having had a marvelous, glamorous life, and being free, capital F-R-E-E," she said. "I want them to understand that there is no such thing as being free, especially if you have children outside of society, because those children have to grow up in that society."

* * *

Miss Leigh was talking about her son, Kim, the child of Alfonso Cabeza de Vaca, Marquis de Portago, with whom she had gone through a form of marriage ceremony in Mexico. Kim commited suicide in 1977, at the age of 21.

"Children are the most conservative people in the world.

"Among his peers, he was different," she continued. "Even though he was with boys and girls whose parents had been divorced 100 times, it wasn't the same at all. It was asking too much of a child."

Miss Leigh returned to New York three years ago, after two decades in France, where she modeled, started one of the first model agencies ("I didn't want to be the oldest model in the world"), and operated a restaurant near Fontainbleau for two years.

"Everybody's dream, who likes to eat, is to have a little restaurant in the country," said Miss Leigh, who cooked from childhood on, and through the years indulged herself, and her friends, with her culinary skills.

And although it wasn't in her original plans when she returned here (she was to run an existing model agency), cooking has once again taken pride of place in her life. It started when she went to all the doctors' offices along Central Park West, showed them her chicken pies, and took orders for weekend eating. She now specializes in pates, and *en croute* dishes, made in a kitchen hired from the Hammond Museum in North Salem, N.Y., and sold to delicatessens and specialty food shops.

Her dream now is to become another Margaret Rudkin, the woman who developed Pepperidge Farms. "I have developed things I'd like to have manufactured and distributed throughout the country," she said. "I want to do a few specialties and live in the country and have a farm, and live on royalties and franchises."

On the Set With John and Candy and Bo

'Lying Is the Name of the Game'

By Henry Allen

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (WP) — Bo and candy, Bo and John and Candy. The whole movie crew seems to know the routine. They're shooting "A Change of Season." Bo Derek's first movie since she shot to stardom as the perfect "10" on a scale of one-to, in the movie of the same name.

So it's just a joke when somebody walks into the Victorian living room where her husband John Derek, 53, is lying in front of a wood stove, and says:

"Bo didn't have a candy bar."

Derek mishears. "She did?" he says in his analgesic baritone. "Bo."

Bo is sitting at the dining room table. She looks up. She looks scared.

"No, she *didn't*," the guy says to Derek.

But the courage mounts in Bo's face.

"Yes, I did!" she announces. "One of those little ones."

"It you eat four or five of them, Bo" Derek warns. He doesn't have to say more. She knows. Derek has just finished saying that "Bo used to lie about her food but I don't think she lies anymore." He has also explained: "If she's eating and pretending she isn't, she's lying and she loses her nobility, she can't look people in the eyes."

"I ate one! I don't care!"

"Bo," says the analgesic baritone.

"It was good, too!"

"Bo."

"Anthony gave it to me, and then he had one, too!" she says, referring to her co-star, Anthony Hopkins.

"Two wrongs don't make a right, Bo," Derek says.

Of Course

Bo gets up and walks out of the motel room to shoot a scene. Derek lingers in front of the stove, the pretty-boy star of the early '50s iron-haired now. If the bone structure required for youthful beauty seems a little too sharp now behind his blue sunglasses, he retains his predatory languor.

And why not? He's been married to three famously beautiful women, especially Ursula Andress and Bo, with televison star Linda Evans in between. He photographed them all nude for spreads in Playbody, too. They looked, to the rest of the world at least, like trophies, prize kills.



Keystone

Bo Derek: "Things before weren't much of anything."

Has he talked to all of them like this?

Of course.

Didn't any of them ever throw a vase?

"If they throw a vase, I'll throw it right back," he says, with a sparkle of astonishment. "I can't tolerate it. I'm only being honest. I only want them to be more beautiful. It's my nature. If they don't like it, they can take a hike. I never pushed any of them into their careers. Ursula, Linda and Bo were all passively pursued by the movies. I only suggested they do a better job of it."

John Derek met Bo when she was 16, and he was casting a movie he shot in the Aegean, on Mykonos. He was married at the time to Linda Evans.

Bo had been Mary Cathleen Collins, the daughter of a motorcycle dealer in Torrance, Calif. Derek left Evans for her, renamed her Bo and they've been together for six years. He remains, he says, on good terms with both Andress and Evans. His first wife, Patricia Behr, has remarried and "there's no love lost between us," Derek says.

Bo had a small part in "Orca, the Killer Whale," and then "10." The Mykonos movie was never released. Neither was a hard-core pornographic film called "Love You" they produced together in Hawaii (they did not perform). Bo Derek is the hottest thing in the business since Farrah Fawcett.

Each step in her short career has been watched over by Derek, who first learned the business from a director father and an actress mother. He acted in 19 movies, making his first hit with "Knock on any Door," with Humphrey Bogart.

Derek talks in a syntax studded with the scatological. He says, "the world is based on lying," but he's used to it, of course, he understands and Bo doesn't, of course.

"Everybody lies; it's the name of the game. So Bo and I have our own little world. The only three people in the world I trust are Ursula, Linda and Bo. They learned not to lie to me . . .

"Love and honesty, that's all that's decent in the world. Then it's up for grabs," he says.

"Love and beauty and honesty are the most important things — that's all there is," Bo says. "Everything he's taught me has been pro-me. There's such a difference between what I am now and what I was before."

What was she before?

She doesn't like this. She is nervous. "Things before weren't much of anything," she says.

In a diffused light, with no shadows, her face verges on round — cold and lovely, but round. But given a certain slant of light, the cheek bones rise, the nose thins, the eyes shine blue and she is a world-class beauty.

Derek hates any photographer who shows less than that, "these goddam paparazzi who lie down in front of her and shoot up at some crappy angle — this is one beautiful lady and they want to show her ugly. We're bringing out a book of pictures of her and that will settle this s— once and for all. I'm taking the pictures."

Bo looks either petulant or sad or ill-at-ease. It's hard to tell.

"I never get mad at him. That would only be like getting angry at myself," she says.

"I get mad," Derek says. "I get mad. I get frustrated. It's like being with a prize filly, and you want to ride it, not just train it."

Derek is asked about his extraordinary jealousy of other photographers. It is suggested that a man who photographs his wife nude for Playboy is in a strange position to be demanding privacy.

"What? Are you actually saying that? My God, the puritanical a——s in this country. How did God make her! How? How? With clothes on?"

Tirade

This leads Derek to the press, and how it's mostly bull, lies, filth, the whole world is like this.

He concludes his tirade with "I've never met anybody as bluntly honest as I am."

He tells the story of the photography session. He's already told it once that day, but he tells it as if it explains everything about their relationship.

"The other day we drove out in the country to shoot stills. We found a covered bridge and we all got out — it was Anthony, Bo and Michael [Brandon, a co-star]. I shot a lot of stuff. On the way back, Michael said: 'Wow, did I get a lesson today.' He said: 'The way you work together — you tell her to go over there and she goes. And she *makes* a photograph.'

"The sun would go behind the clouds and she'd move, automatically to catch the light," Derek says. "She knows exactly which way to turn her fingernails when I'm taking pictures of her. She finds light. Without light on earth there is nothing. She lets God light her."

PEOPLE: *Pianist Estrella Freed From Prison in Uruguay*

"I am immensely happy to be free," said Argentine pianist **Miguel Angel Estrella** on his arrival in Paris after spending more than two years in a Uruguayan prison. Estrella paid special tribute to Unesco director-general **Amadou Mahtar M'Bow**, violinist **Yehudi Menuhin** and conductor **Mstislav Rostropovich**, who reportedly played a key role in urging Uruguay's authorities for his release. Estrella, who lived in Uruguay from 1976, was arrested in December, 1977, for allegedly sheltering members of the Argentine Montonero guerrilla group and was sentenced to 4½ years in jail. His lawyer, **Francois Cherron**, said Estrella could no longer synchronize the movement of his fingers with his hearing and brain. The pianist said his two children will fly from Buenos Aires in three weeks to join him in France.

* * *

Admitting "it was a stupid thing to do," singer **John Denver** has confessed that he popped a dog belonging to an Aspen, Colo., neighbor with his BB gun because it and another dog were "were giving my little dog a hard time." The neighbor's dog wasn't seriously hurt. "This is the only time in my life I shot at something live with a BB gun. I've never done anything like this before," the pop star said sadly. Animal control officials in Aspen said they wouldn't file charges against Denver this time but warned, "If he does it again, we'll be right up there writing him a ticket."

* * *

Mark Thatcher, son of British Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher**, has had second thoughts about a deal to promote a girlie magazine in exchange for accepting British racing car sponsorship. The 26-year-old racing driver says he has dropped out of an arrangement with **Paul Raymond**, head of a girlie magazine and "adult" movie theater chain, and instead signed to drive for a racing team based at Brands Hatch, a leading British racing circuit. He added he would not be driving in Japan as previously planned. But he did not say in a statement issued on his behalf by a press officer at his mother's 10 Downing Street office what had happened to his deal with Japan's Kanebo textile group for £10,000 (about $23,000) worth of racing car sponsorship in exchange for promoting the firm's clothes. The Kanebo deal infuriated his embarrassed mother and drew the ire of her Labor Party opponents. Mark responded indignately that he turned to the Japanese because British firms refused to back him. As the controversy escalated Raymond stepped in with his offer of £25,000 pounds worth of racing car sponsorship in return for Mark sponsoring "Men Only," and Mark said a deal might be arranged in the next few days. Asked what his mother might think of the deal, he replied: "My mother is away on tour. I have nothing to say." It would appear that someone had something to say.

* * *

Irish writer **Ian Gibson** has won the 6th "Mirror of Spain" prize worth about $30,000 for his book on the founder of the Spanish Falangist party entitled "In Search of Jose Antonio." The Dublin-born author, well-known for his books on Spain, said at the award ceremony in Madrid that his study of **Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera** attempted to uncover every aspect of the Fascist ideologue who was executed by Republicans during the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War. The annual prize, sponsored by a Barcelona publishing house, is awarded to the work judged to most contribute to a better understanding of recent Spanish history.

* * *

The musical review at New York's St. Regis Hotel celebrates a lifetime of show business, but its subject couldn't make the opening. At 77, Broadway producer **Cheryl Crawford** was too busy working on her latest show — "The Housewife's Cantata." **Patrice Munsel, Steve Elmore** and **Ira Hawkins** co-star in the highlights of her career in "One Touch of Crawford." Among Crawford hits since 1926 — "One Touch of Venus," "Porgy and Bess" and "Paint Your Wagon."

* * *

Two Polish climbers yesterday made the first ascent of Mount Everest in winter, the Polish news agency PAP reports. The pair, **Leszek Cichy**, 29, and **Krzysztof Wielicki**, 30, were members of a team which had made several unsuccessful attempts on the 29,028-foot peak. The Poles succeeded in the last attempt they could have made on Everest during this expedition since their climbing permit from Nepalese authorites was about to expire.

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